New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1651. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Governor has also granted the following commutations:

JOHN HAMMERSMITH, robbery. Term 10 years; commuted to 4 years 3 months. Time expired Dec. 31.

WM. HICKEY, grand larceny. Term commuted from 4 years to 2 years 3 months. Time expired 6th December.

RUSSELL JOHNSON, grand larceny. Term commuted from 5 years to 4—time expired Jan. 30.

FREDERICK YOUNG, burglary. Term commuted from 16 to 5 years—time expired Sept. 11, 1857.

PARMENO GEE, assault with intent to kill. Term commuted from 3 years 6 months to 2 years 3 months—time expired Jan. 2.

Appointments by the Governor.

The following military appointments were made on Thursday by Gov. KING:

Adjutant-General—FRANCIS VINCENT, Albany.
Inspector-General—BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Lenox.
Engineer-in-Chief—LEWIS PYNEER, New-York.
Judge Advocate General—CHARLTON A. EDWARDS, New-York.
Quartermaster-General—JAS. L. MCCONNELL, Albany.
Surveyor-General—S. OAKLEY VANDERPOOL, Albany.
Paymaster-General—ROBERT L. JOHNSON, Albany.
Aid-de-Camp—HAZE KINGSLEY, Albany.
Military Secretary—ARCHIBALD D. MORGAN, Aurora.

The present Commissary-General, J. H. H. WARD, of New-York, holds over. The appointment to this office is made by the Governor and Senate, during the session of the Legislature.

The Governor has also designated as
Private Secretary—HENRY J. SEAMAN, New-York.
Messenger—GEO. W. BLACKSTOCK, New-York.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sandwich Islands Reciprocity—Mr. Buchanan and Squatter Sovereignty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

The Sandwich Islands Treaty of Reciprocity, I hear, is good as defunct, its enemies being well satisfied that they number more than one-third the Senate. The objection which obtains greatest force is, that it involves a modification of the Tariff which can only be done constitutionally by Legislation.

It is stated by some of Mr. BUCHANAN'S most intimate friends here, that he has recently declared himself the unequivocal supporter of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, as held by Mr. CASS, his selected Secretary of State. The chivalry don't like it. S.

The President's Reception on New-Year's Day—The Correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War—Security of Steam Vessels, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1.

All the persons connected with the Diplomatic Corps in full dress, together with the members of the Cabinet, paid their respects to the President of the United States this morning. At noon the doors of the White House were thrown open to the public, and thousands of persons, including prominent Statesmen, Judges, Army and Naval officers entered; the Marine Band meanwhile performing a choice selection of music. The reception continued for two hours. The heads of departments and many others hospitably entertained visitors at their respective residences. Nearly all secular business was suspended, and the public offices were closed.

The documents recently called for by the Senate are voluminous, and include the heretofore suppressed letters of Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, relative to the former's pay as Lieutenant-General. The correspondence on both sides is particularly caustic and personal. Much anxiety for its perusal is manifested.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

In reply to the inquiry of the Senate relative to the better security of steam vessels against accident by fire, the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted a communication from the Bureau of Construction, in which it is said no variation is required in the ordinary construction of vessels of wood for this purpose, but in that part where boilers and fire-rooms are situated a greater degree of security can be given. To this end it is considered practicable and expedient that boilers for all sea-going steamers, and all having their boilers under the main deck, or using a forced draught, to have their furnaces surrounded by the water of the boiler, or what is termed water bottoms; that smoke chimneys extend above the continuous deck next over the boilers; that all fire-rooms be covered with iron, and that a similar substance be used for the protection of other parts most exposed to combustion.

The petition of the New-York State Military Association is in possession of the Senate's Committee on Militia. It asks for a revision of the Militia laws, and an annual appropriation of half a million of dollars for arming and equipping the Militia of the several States, and that they be of the latest and most approved patterns, the greater part of those now being distributed being worthless.

Among the bills to be introduced in the Senate is one by Senator FISH, providing for the removal of the obstructions at the entrance of New-York Harbor, in accordance with the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of that City, and another by Senator CLAY to repeal the law granting bounties for catching codfish.

There is no truth in the extensively-circulated report that the Supreme Court has come to a conclusion on the Missouri Dred Scott slave case. It is certain that the Judges have not yet had a consultation upon the subject.

Senator HAMLIN will resign his seat to-morrow and forthwith proceed to Maine, preliminary to entering on the Governorship of that State.

FRANCIS S. CRANTON, of New-York, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Consul to Moscow.

The Kansas nominations have not yet been acted upon.

The consideration of the Revolutionary Soldier bill will be resumed on Monday, in the Senate. Mr. SEWARD has the floor, and will speak in support of the bill.

New-Year's Day in Washington—Mr. Washburne's Speech—Re-election of Senator Mallory—The Panama Railroad Co., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

HOLIDAY TIMES.

The advent of the New Year has been celebrated here to-day with much more than usual spirits. Indeed the custom of "receiving calls" on this holiday finds new admirers each successive year, and already has been adopted by very many families which do not number in their circle any person in public life. Among those whose hospitable mansions were thrown open to-day, for the entertainment of their friends, and of strangers visiting Washington, were Secretaries MARCY, GUTHRIE, DAVIS, and MCCLELLAND; Senators SEWARD, FISH, BRODHEAD, and SLIDELL; Speaker BANKS, Mr. PENNINGTON, and other members of the House of Representatives; Messrs. GEORGE PARKER and J. MAGUIRE, and others of the wealthy private citizens of this metropolis. Mrs. Senator DOUGLAS held her levee at the residence of her parents, where a host of friends and admirers paid their respects to the queenly bride. Pleasure and hilarity—tempered by refinement and moderation—reigned everywhere supreme. The ladies never looked better or brighter, and all things contributed to make the day one of real enjoyment. A peculiarity of Washington is, that the ladies who are not detained at home to receive their friends, join their husbands, brothers and lovers, in making the "grand round" on New-Year's Day—a custom which unquestionably adds greatly to the wit, vivacity and general pleasure of the occasion.

MINOR WASHINGTON ON THE SAVAGE.

Politics of course are eschewed on such a time as this, so there is little to be said on that score. I have neglected, however, to refer to a brief but pointed speech made by ELIHU WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the other day, in substantiation of the charge that the Democratic papers in his State failed to publish the resolution of the Cincinnati Convention indorsing the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE. This had been stoutly denied by MARSHALL, MCCLERNAND and other Nebraska Democrats, a few days ago, when the matter was discussed, but Mr. WASHBURNE placed it beyond cavil by producing the confessions of the Democratic organs themselves. It will be remembered, of course, that the real question at issue in all this was whether or not the late election indorsed the Nebraska bill and the Pierce Administration, as claimed, by the President in his Message.

REWARD OF A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

The announcement of the reelection of Senator STEPHEN R. MALLORY, by the Legislature of Florida for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, has been received here with very general satisfaction. During his current term, now so near its close, the Senator, by his close attention to business, his liberality, and never-failing courtesy of demeanor, has won the respect of a wide circle of friends, who rejoice to know that his sphere of usefulness is thus extended, and its period of duration prolonged.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Panama Railroad Company has addressed an official letter to Congress in reply to the unjust aspersions of the Postmaster-General, to which I referred a few days since, and bearing out to the letter the statement of facts in the case which I then presented. It will be remembered that Mr. CAMPBELL charged the Company with extortion, because it refused to carry the mails across the Isthmus for a less price than that for which they had contracted. In summing up their reply, the Company thus state the points which a fair statement of the facts present, viz.:

1. That the Panama Railroad Company were performing a service, under a contract authorized by Congress, and at a fixed rate of compensation.

2. That for several years they performed the service without profit.

3. That after a large expenditure they were able to perform a service in four hours, which they had contracted to do in three days at first, and afterwards in two days.

4. That in consequence of this improved service, the Postmaster-General stopped a portion of the stipulated pay.

5. That the Company considered it had a right to be paid for service faithfully performed, according to contract; and demanded its dues.

6. That for this demand, they are denounced as "attempting to draw more from the treasury than was properly due," and are charged with compelling the Postmaster-General to submit to a "gross imposition."

7. That whilst the Company insisted upon its rights, it has evinced every disposition to make a new contract, on terms advantageous to the Government of the United States.

The letter shows also that Mr. CAMPBELL, when pretending to transmit to Congress all the correspondence had with the Company in regard to this subject, dishonestly kept back the letter most important to them, and one most essential to a fair understanding of the case in their behalf. When Congress examines this subject as it should be examined, Mr. CAMPBELL will obtain little aid and comfort in his attempts to usurp all the powers of the Government, and to trample despotically on those who have the spirit and the ability to resist his tyranny.

THEATRICALS.

The *début* of Miss FANNY MORANT last evening as the Manageress of the National Theatre was eminently successful. The principal play was the comedy of "Masks and Faces," which was placed upon the stage in a most creditable manner. Miss Fanny sustained the character of *Peg Woffington* to the great delight of a critical audience, and was ably supported throughout. At the close of the piece, being called before the curtain, she made a most little speech, in which she pledged her best efforts to afford the patrons of the drama in Washington a succession of entertainments worth their liberal support. The RAVELS are announced to appear within a few days.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies of all the correspondence between our Government and that of the Netherlands relative to the refusal of the diplomatic agents of the latter to appear before the Courts of Justice of the United States, and give testimony in criminal cases, of facts bearing thereon of which they may be cognisant. This refers to Mr. DUBOIS, who declined to appear in the Herbert case.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The House was occupied exclusively with the consideration of private bills, and passed thirteen of them. Adjourned till Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

Case No. 36. *Moses C. Mordecai et al.* appellants *vs. M. W. and N. Lindsay*, owners of schooner *Mary Eddy, &c.*—Argued by Mr. PHILLIPS for appellants, and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and Mr. JOHNSON, Jr., for appellees.

No. 5. *Burr H. Batts*, appellant, *vs. John H. Lewis et ux.*—Argued by Judge BUTLER for appellant, and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, for appellees.

From Boston.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF THE LATE MURDER—SENTENCE OF A HOMICIDE, ETC.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Coroner's Inquest on the death of Mr. TENNEY, late Warden of the State Prison, rendered a verdict this evening. It was to the effect that CHAS. L. DUCIATUX, alias CHARLES L. CATES, killed the Warden with a shoe-knife, with malice aforethought, and stated that the force of the officers in the prison is insufficient to preserve discipline there, and that while convicts sentenced to the State Prison for committing deadly assaults are allowed means and opportunities to commit the same crime while serving out their sentence in prison, there can be no security against the sacrifice of other valuable lives.

In the case of WM. S. TUCKERMAN for defrauding the Eastern Railroad Company, the arguments of counsel were closed, to-day, and Judge ABBOTT will charge the Jury to-morrow forenoon.

JAMES MCDONALD was sentenced to-day to three years in the House of Correction for manslaughter, in killing MICHAEL KEAGANE.

The bark *Henry Hill* sailed to day for Smyrna, with a number of missionaries on board.

Large Fire at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 2.

A fire broke out here yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the vast building on the corner of Hollis and Prince streets, extending from thence south to the residence of Dr. ALLAN, crossing Hollis-street and burning nearly the whole block between that and Granville streets, including St. Mathew's Presbyterian Church. Twenty buildings were consumed and thirteen partially destroyed. Two entire blocks from Bedford-row to Barrington-street were gutted. The scene is most desolating. The streets are filled with goods and furniture. Several persons were seriously injured, but no lives were lost. The estimated loss is $100,000.

From Cincinnati.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE—FAMILY POISONED BY A SLAVE.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 1.

A freight locomotive on the Central Ohio Railroad exploded yesterday afternoon, killing the engineer and brakesman.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says that a family of eight persons, named SMITH, in Hardin County, Ky., was poisoned by a negro cook. Six died, and the others are not expected to live.

Affairs in North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

Messrs. A. J. DANCAN and T. L. HARGROVE, members of the North Carolina Legislature, went out to fight a duel on Tuesday last, but it was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots.

Governor BRAGG was reinstalled Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh, yesterday.

The New Administration.

"Occasional Correspondence" of the Times—The "Cowbell" and the Herald—Slavery in the Territories and Southern Fire-eaterism—Cabinet Resolutions and Cabinet Members—Federal Offices in New-York—Bad News for the Cliques, &c.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

A happy New-Year to the TIMES, and to such of its readers as intend to deserve it.

A flying visit to Philadelphia and New-York has prevented me, as you are aware, from giving you any news from the capital for the last few days; but I shall now recommence my endeavors to keep you booked up, from time to time, respecting such matters as may come within my limited sphere of observation. Your New-York politicians are, some of them, by the way, a desperate set of would-be fire-eaters. In three or four degrees lower latitude, nothing short of "honorable" blood-letting would satisfy the craving of some of the hungry, yelping, biped canines I met there—especially such as were disappointed, or on the broad road to disappointment in obtaining some "Federal" bone. What curses, long, deep and original, I smilingly listened to, respecting the innocent letters of your "occasional correspondent." Thanks to dear, honest, veracious SICKLES, I fortunately found everybody upon the wrong track. "Nobody could have given such and such information, excepting—somebody Number One; and nobody could have smuggled the obnoxious letters into the TIMES, unless it were Number One's bottle-washer—Number Two; *ergo (!!)*—Number Two is the unhappy man." Mrs. Tabitha Teapot never "put that and that together" with more successful ingenuity. "Little Jacky Horner" did not establish a more indefeasibly logical right to exclaim, "What a great boy am I!" And, as "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," in the estimation of these gentlemen, learned in the ins and outs of the Petty Sessions, your humble servant stands a fair chance of escaping with unbroken bones. As, however, the easy game of "hunt the handkerchief" is preferred to refuting the facts which I have sometimes thought it my duty to tell you, I pledge my word not to cry out "hot," or "warm," as well as "cold," the very instant I perceive anything like shrewd guessing.

The Washington scribbler for one of your Cowbells, for want of somebody else to blackguard, pitches into "BENNETT" and the "*Herald*." Poor *Herald!* Poor BENNETT! How badly he must feel! How he must writhe under the hard names the scribbler calls him! Just as my poor little daughter did last Monday, because somebody at school had said she was an "ugly—*thing!*" "Grandmother," said little Red Riding-Hood, "what great teeth you have got!" "So much the better to eat you, my child!" An awful type, Mr. Cowbell scribbler, of what may be your future fate. Just think what might happen if Mr. BENNETT should chance to hear you call him—"ogre!" Your voice is so weak, and you are so very *small*, that you will not, probably, attract his notice. But what if, without seeing you, he should *tread upon you?* Did you ever think of *that?* Now, are you not afraid? Say what people may about BENNETT, a hundred years hence his name will be recorded among the great men of the present time. Few persons, vilified, calumniated and hissed at as he has been, would have been found possessed of inherent energy to rise to the high point of influence he has obtained. The pulpit, press and forum have all had their bouts with him, and he has never been without enemies; but he has proved, single-handed, a match for the whole of them. And permit me to add, while I am about it, that—*every body who impugns the fact*, to the contrary notwithstanding—Mr. BENNETT, in private life, is a *gentleman*, and, in politics, a *statesman*.

I wrote to you, within the week of the Presidential election, that I was willing to stake my life, that the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration would prove that he was hostile to the partisans of extreme measures *everywhere*; and that disciples of GARRISON and TAPPAN would meet with no more severe rebuke than those of the "New-Orleans *Delta*, the Richmond *Enquirer*, Governor WISE and JEFFERSON DAVIS." So rapid has been the development of national opinion, since that time, that the *Enquirer* and Governor WISE now side with Mr. BUCHANAN, in advocating a high Union policy, and the DAVIS *Delta*ites are to be considered politically dead. The belligerent tone assumed, for a day or two, about the 16th or 17th ult., by the Richmond *Enquirer*, was a mere *ruse de guerre*, and has been amply atoned for. The Washington letters to that journal, which were republished in your paper on Christmas day, show that "the most ultra-men from the South are cheerfully yielding their prejudices, and, hitherto, strong positions on the negro question!" Governor WISE has acted the part of pacificator nobly, and the views expressed by Senator DOUGLAS, who may be regarded as the greatest among your Northern champions of Southern rights, have thrown a damper upon fire-eaterism, which nearly extinguishes it. "The Territories," he said in his Ontario County speech, "where Slavery has not yet been introduced, *were to no danger of admitting the institution, as it was against the general conscience and prejudices of the country*, both NORTH and SOUTH." Mr. SHIELDS added, on the same occasion, that he was himself "opposed to the extension of Slavery; he was a thorough Anti-Slavery man; and were he an inhabitant of Kansas, he should oppose the introduction of the system into that Territory." Such language falls appallingly upon the ears of individuals like TOOMBS, DAVIS, STEPHENS, RHETT, and others of their moral and mental calibre. But what can they do? What is their refuge? Can they complain of unfairness on the part of a President elect, who had, already, as I informed you several days ago, anticipated the decision of the Supreme Court, (in the Dred Scott case,) and adopted the extreme Southern ground, of denial of the right of the Territories—*as such*—to legislate upon the subject of Slavery? Impossible. The most they can assert is, that they are beaten with their own weapons; that the ORR resolution of Dec. 15 has demonstrated the contemptible weakness of their faction; and that their choice now lies between recanting, for the sake of spoils, or retiring, crest-fallen, from an arena where they are looked upon not as combatants, but as *traitors*. The *bona fide* Pro-Slavery strength, as elicited by the ORR resolution, was *seven* votes in the entire House of Representatives! And such a septi-form infamy of votes has seldom been compactly witnessed in that body. KEITT! BROOKS! BARKSDALE! BENNETT! SHORTER! WALKER! WRIGHT! A miserable gang of pirate-hearted creatures, whose weakness sets off in grand relief the protest of one hundred and ninety-nine members of the House, who declared themselves advocates of the humane and conservative sentiment of the country.

MR. BUCHANAN, as an individual, and MR. BRECKINRIDGE, the Vice-President elect, as an individual, (see his Hamilton speech, before the election,) are both in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State. But, while they will maintain, materially, the rights of the Free-State population, they will also deny the power of the people of the Territories to make prohibitive laws against Slavery. Full *State* maturity must be attained, before this can be considered Constitutional. The Territories are neutral ground, upon which the privileges of the people from none of the States may, properly, be interfered with or violated. The claims of owners of slaves and of Free-Soilers are to be looked upon as equal, until the point shall be reached where States' Rights begin, and independent legislation, according to the Federal theory, is allowable. I told you that some of the Judges of the Supreme Court had made up their mind upon this subject. Their opinion has found partial expression in the Dred Scott case, and you will find that, before six months shall have expired, the unconstitutionality of Territorial legislation upon the question will be regarded as settled, both by the North and by the South.

No *terra incognita* is more completely unexplored, than that of Mr. BUCHANAN'S intentions continue to be, in relation to the formation of his Cabinet. The *Argus* of it is known, but no more. It is understood that no regard will be paid to the old-fashioned party usage of selecting Cabinet members, exclusively from Democratic States. Mr. BUCHANAN has formed the noble resolution of kicking under the table a custom which is disgusting to patriotic Democrats, of enlarged views, and which tends to perpetuate the most sordid description of political ethics. He believes that it is its bounden obligation of the Chief Magistrate of the country, utterly regardless of the claims which may be set up by any section or locality, to look out everywhere for the best men—those who unite attachment to Democratic principles, with wisdom, industry, moderation and uprightness—and, what they shall have been found, to admit them to his counsels, and intrust them, with the responsible cares and duties of Cabinet position. At the present moment, a rotation of cliques succeed one another, in the occupation of Mr. BUCHANAN'S ear, parlor and anti-chamber. As one after the other takes its turn, it attracts public notice, and a fresh batch of Cabinet officers is thrown before the newsready public by the daily papers. No reliance is to be placed upon any of these reports. They originate in a fevered imagination, and may or may not end in smoke. Between TOUCEY and CLIFFORD, there is no *choice*, because if Mr. BUCHANAN wants them both, he will take both; and nothing would prevent him, even, from choosing the whole batch of his officers from the little State of Rhode-Island, if he honestly believed it would be best for the interests of the country. Outside pressure will be of no avail, from any point of view, not backed by solid national reasons; nor will the moment of selection be precipitated an hour by the impatience of *friends or enemies; nor will any choice be made at all for any position before the middle of February.* All that you see in sundry journals concerning CASS, MARCY, BLACK, BRIGHT, HUNTER, WALKER(!) DALLAS and others is simple humbug. None of them will be gratified with more than a polite bow, and a complimentary speech. Neither is it by any means settled that no Cabinet member will be taken from New-York. The weakness of the Democratic Party there is believed to be accidental; and, if the right men can be found—men who unite the qualifications of high ability, undoubted patriotism and sound Democratic principle, and is not identified with the ultraists of either the Hard or the Soft faction—he may yet be chosen. It would tend so decidedly to heal up old wounds, and reconcile so many thousands to the Democratic Party who voted against it in November, if a New-York man, and especially a City of New-York man, could be found eligible, that I think scrutiny may be seriously made for that purpose.

How Cabinet members have yet been decided on, how much less is it the case that resolutions have been formed concerning local federal offices! The most that is known is, that no present federal officer will, necessarily, be disturbed until his term expires. Unless he shall have notoriously identified himself with the factious course of the 4,000; that the majority ONLY, through their representatives, i. e., the municipal and federal officers elected in November, the Tammany Committee and State General Committee—will be consulted on the subject; that the rule of "rotation in office" will (as I told you long since) be strictly adhered to, and that the cliques will be nowhere. Not an offer of any kind has yet been made—not a sign, intimation, nor hint has been given to any one, that he will be favored before another, or that his services may, perhaps, be required. On the contrary, Mr. BUCHANAN has given the explicit answer, either in word or in writing, to EVERY applicant, *either for himself or others, that he had not thought upon the subject in relation to individuals, and was determined not to do so before he went to Washington.* This is, of course, irreconcilable with the bald falsehoods of one of your 4,000 "inside-track" terriers, who lately trotted about Philadelphia, with his tail securely hidden; but it is none the less true, and the result will prove it to be so.

I am suddenly interrupted and must close with saying more to-morrow or next day. P. H.

P. S.—I have just heard the following, which your readers may consider reliable. It is exceptional, with respect to the Cabinet, but it will prove to be unquestionably true: NEW-YORK WILL BE SLIGHTED OVER AND WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED IN THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION. THIS IS RESOLVED ON BY MR. BUCHANAN, AND HE HAS DETERMINEDLY DETERMINED TO GIVE A PLACE, PROBABLY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURYSHIP, TO EX-GOV. FLOYD, OF VIRGINIA.

The Arctic Ship Resolute—Letter from Mr. Cornelius Grinnell to his Father.

From the Journal of Commerce, Jan. 1.

SHIP RESOLUTE, Dec. 16, 1856.
Cowes Harbor.

MY DEAR FATHER: My last letter per *Europa* contained telegraphic dispatches announcing the arrival of the *Resolute*, and that she was to be received with a Royal salute. Previous to her arrival, the matter of saluting was a subject of much conversation among naval and Arctic men; and Mr. BARROW of the Admiralty called upon me to say that, however anxious they all were to extend that mark of respect to her officers, the rules of service, which in this particular case come under what is termed "Queen's regulations," are, as Mr. BARROW stated, unalterable, except by act of Parliament. You may judge of the surprise of any one, when she was received, not by one only, but by three Royal salutes.

Their passage was very rough and boisterous, and, as the officers say, a continued gale, oftentimes blowing almost a hurricane; but by great care and watchfulness, and an excellent crew, they arrived at Spithead in safety, though they were very near being lost off the Scilly Islands, and in fact everybody on board believed that their fate was sealed. A furious gale had been raging, which, suddenly ceasing, left a very heavy sea. This, with a current of two and a half to three knots, was setting the ship on the rocks. Every one on board expected destruction, but they were saved by a miracle, as it were. A light air springing up, every stitch of canvas was set, and after an hour of most anxious suspense, during which the vessel bravely held her own, the wind freshening, enabled them to work off the shore. Had she struck, Capt. HARTSTEIN thinks that not a life could have been saved. You are aware that she is a very bad sailer, and can do nothing in beating to windward in a sea. Her passage has surprised every one in Portsmouth.

Immediately on arrival at Spithead, even before they had time to get out a side-ladder, Captain PEEL (a son of the late Sir ROBERT) came alongside in "thunder, lightning and hail," to welcome the officers and to offer his services. Following him came the Admiralty yacht, also with offer of assistance. Captain HARTSTEIN then landed and proceeded immediately to London, with his Secretary, Dr. OTTO, where he arrived at 5 o'clock. He then called upon the United States' Minister, and the next morning, Sunday, he breakfasted with me.

I afterwards had the pleasure of introducing them to Lady FRANKLIN, where we met Capt. OSBORNE and Mr. BARROW, and during our visit we were joined by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, who received Capt. HARTSTEIN with much kindness, and requested him to name a day when it would be convenient to him and his officers to meet the Royal Geographical Society at a public dinner. We remained about four hours with Lady FRANKLIN. The interview was most interesting, and I know was productive of much mutual respect. Capt. OSBORNE returned to Lady FRANKLIN'S in the evening, to say how much he was pleased with HARTSTEIN, and remarked to her that "he is the right man." In the evening (Sunday) he dined with Mr. DALLAS, and during dinner a telegraph came to announce that the Queen intended to visit the ship and officers on Tuesday. She was accordingly, at the request of the Admiral, Sir Geo. SEYMOUR, towed over to Cowes by a Government steamer, and every preparation made to receive Her Majesty at the hour fixed by her, 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

I left London by the 5 o'clock train Monday evening for Southampton, and the next morning at 8 o'clock I accompanied our Consul, Mr. CROCKETT, to the *Resolute*, where we arrived at 9¼ o'clock. We found everything in readiness for the reception of her Majesty; officers in full uniform; sailors in their best clothes, and the ship exceedingly clean and in perfect order in every respect. The Royal Standard was at the main, ready to be unfurled the instant the Queen crossed the gangway. On the fore and masts were the English colors, and at the peak the beautiful spectacle presented itself of our Stars and Stripes flowing in graceful harmony with the red cross of St. George. Many were the heartfelt wishes expressed that they may always continue in such happy unison. The steam frigate *Retribution* had been ordered to anchor off the harbor. A little nearer in was stationed the admiralty *Black Eagle* and *Sprightly*, and parallel with the *Resolute* were moored the Queen's yachts *Fairy* and the *Elfin*. At 10 minutes before 10 o'clock two of the royal grooms rode down on the ship was hauled alongside the Government Dock to announce that Her Majesty would be at the ship at the hour appointed, and at 10 precisely she appeared, accompanied by Prince ALBERT, the Prince of Wales (the Princess ALICE, the Duchess of ATHOLE and Hon. Miss CATHCART), General BOUVERIE, Col. HOWES, C. B. PEEL, Capt. Hon. C. ELLIS and Sir JAMES CLARKE. The sailors were placed standing on the rail of the ship, nearest the shore, and as the Queen approached she was received with three hearty cheers, all present being uncovered.

Captain HARTSTEIN and officers met her at the gangway, and addressed her as follows: "Will your Majesty allow me to welcome you on board the *Resolute*, and in accordance with the wishes of my countrymen, and in obedience to my instructions from the President of the United States, to present her to your Majesty, not only as an expression of friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration and respect for your Majesty's person." The officers, the consul and myself were then presented to the Queen, when she was conducted with the royal retinue over the ship by HARTSTEIN. She seemed much interest in what she saw, and conversed with

Personal.

By a letter from Mr. BURNS, the missionary, we learn that he was on the 19th August arrested by the authorities of Chuen Chow Foo, and sent a prisoner to Canton, where he arrived on the 30th September. The matter having been brought before the British Consul, Mr. BURNS was liberated, an intimation being at the same time given him that the Consul deemed it imprudent and improper that Mr. BURNS should return to the district from which he had been sent.

The report that Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL has consented to accept the Presidency of the California College is contradicted. All the story means is, that if the Doctor finds he cannot live and be useful in Hartford, he is then willing to try what he can do in California.

The *Toronto Colonist* says: Hon. J. HOLLAND CAMERON has resigned the Chairmanship of the Commissioners to Revise the Statutes, and his resignation has been accepted. Hon. J. B. MACAULAY, Ex-Chief Justice Common Pleas, is spoken of as his successor.

Prof. BRUMBY, who has occupied the Chair of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy in the South Carolina College since 1849, has been forced to resign on account of declining health.

Two of the daughters of the late Governor SEWARD, the celebrated artist, are at present residing at Newport, Rhode Island.

LUCY STONE is lecturing at Harrisburg, Pa.—on Woman's Rights, of course.

Obituary.

JOHN KEATON, Esq., one of the last friends of CHARLOTTE, SOUTHEY and WORDSWORTH, died at the Isle of Wight last month. He was widely known as a polished writer of verse, and an elegant and refined gentleman of the old time. The house in Devonshire place has for many years been the resort of literary men and women. To him Mrs. HEMANS dedicated her new poem of Modern Greece.

The *Pennsylvanian* announces the death of ISAAC FRAZER, a prominent Democrat. As a politician he has long been prominently connected with the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, and for nearly 30 years has participated in all important political movements.

JOSIAH LANGDON, one of the oldest Indiana traders and voyageurs in the Northwest Territory, died at the residence near Fort Wayne, Allen County, on the 23 November.

Arrival of the Tennessee at Norfolk.

RECRUITS DESERTING—ARRIVAL OF THE LATTER ADDRESS TO THEM BY THE PASSENGERS—MAY OVERBOARD.

We learn from Norfolk, Va., where the *Tennessee* is now laid up with a broken shaft, that on the afternoon of Tuesday last, some fifteen of the "would-be emigrants for Nicaragua" left the ship, and took a small portion returned. The reason given for their departure, by those who have been seen on shore, is that "they were not getting fair play from the through passengers in the steerage." On Monday, two of the passengers on board the *Tennessee* proceeded to Norfolk and made affidavit before a Commissioner to the effect that the vessel had put in to recruit her WALKER; and that there were a large number on board who were drilled every day in the steerage. The authorities made some inquiry, and becoming satisfied that the affidavits did not state facts, they took no action. The only effect of the affidavits was to make some of the enthusiastic "emigrants" very careful of the terms used to indites their Norfolk and Portsmouth friends to accompany them. It is not expected that there will be any recruits shipped from Norfolk.

We have some further particulars of interest in the following letter from a correspondent at Norfolk:

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

In consequence of a necessity that the *James Adger* should take in coal at this port, we do not sail so soon as was anticipated. We are now, however, nearly ready, and will doubtless sail at 8 A. M.

Soon after the *James Adger* had anchored alongside the *Tennessee*, Mr. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, of the firm of CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, appeared on deck of the *Tennessee*, and made the following statement to the passengers:

"Through passengers for San Francisco, by the *Tennessee*, have the option of going forward by the *James Adger*, or having their passage money refunded at this place, and the privilege of returning to New-York by the *Tennessee*. Or, Mr. WHITNEY, of CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, is prepared to issue tickets to those to leave New-York on the 23d of January, with the privilege of returning to New-York in the *Tennessee*."

The above proposals are made in view of the possibility of detention on the Isthmus, by non-connection with the California steamer *Sierra Nevada*, in consequence of the accident to the *Tennessee*.

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
Per CHAS. A. WHITNEY.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

A very fair of the second cabin passengers accepted the offer to return. All in the first cabin remained.

I feel it my duty to say here what I have not previously stated concerning the accident to the *Tennessee*. I have not heard a word of complaint against the Company; and all unite in the very strongest expressions of commendation when speaking of the conduct of Capt. TINKHAPAUGH during the gale, and of the conduct of the purser, Dr. TRAVIS, and the steward, Mr. POWERS, from the time we left New-York to the present. Every one was delighted when it was known that they would proceed with us on the *James Adger*. Our new ship brings no additional "emigrants" to Nicaragua.

Soon after they commenced coaling the *James Adger* from the barge, all hands on board the *Tennessee* were startled by the cry of "Man overboard!" and immediately it was spread through the ship that one of the steerage passengers, destined for Punta Arenas, had cast himself from the side. No one for sure knew his name. All they could say was that he was an Irishman, and had a sister-in-law, with her child, in the second cabin. As they were there, it was not thought best to let them know anything about the matter until they should be on board the *James Adger*. The men in the steerage would tell nothing about him, but the women were more communicative, and from them it was learned that his name was JOHN FARLOW, and that he had appeared to be partially deranged from the time he went on board at New-York. The men, strange to say, took advantage of his condition to amuse themselves. They drew knives, swearing they would butcher him, and when he would endeavor to get away to the cabins they would prevent him by declaring that the captain was there getting things ready to hang him. They continued to frighten him in that way until the barge came up with coal at near 11 P. M., when slipping away quietly he stripped off his clothes and went over. It was dark, and as the tide was running rapidly, he could not be seen. He had threatened to throw himself overboard during the day, but no one believed the unfortunate man.

OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Persian Expedition—What will it Accomplish—British Treachery and Insincerity—Russia in the Fight—Life Shipping—Dull Freights and heavy Losses to Shipowners—Commercial advice—The Bengal Famine of Calamities—Itinerant Correspondents—Sporting Reminiscences—Cultivating tea in India.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

You will see, by the papers I send you, that the Government of India had issued a proclamation, which is tantamount to a declaration of War against Persia. The Ship, with the British expedition on board, will sail from Bombay about the middle of this month, for the Persian Gulf. But what they troops will do, when landed in Persia, is, I think, a case of doubt to the authorities themselves. From the fact that a large body of cavalry has been embarked, and that several Hajowjies, or camel chairs, have been contracted for in the gun-carriage manufactory at Bombay, for the expedition, it is supposed that a march into the interior of Persia is contemplated by the military authorities, *and not merely an armed occupation of the Coast.* But what then? Are they going to depose the Shah, *or make a railroad to the Caspian sea,* to facilitate Russian intercourse with India? are questions which everybody here is asking. The fact is, that this war upon Persia is as unholy an enterprise as any in which "perfidious Albion" was ever engaged. It is without any just cause. Persia has always been on friendly terms with Russia; and lest these friendly relations shall prove the means of opening a channel through which Russian power may travel into India, England seizes the opportunity afforded by the presence of a Persian army, about the neutral city of Herat, the gateway of India, to intimidate the Persian Government, and to impress the Shah with such a terror of the British lion, as will induce him to think his friend, the Russian bear, of small account. You will read with astonishment the proclamation of "G. F. EDMONSTONE, Secretary to the Government of India," which issued from Fort William on the 1st inst. Of course it affirms that the British Government has faithfully and constantly adhered to its treaty obligations with Persia. But this is only one of those diplomatic lies to be expected from that Government which *resigned to a violation of its treaty with the United States,* in order to recruit its vagabond army in the Crimea. You will eventually discover that British ambition and a jealousy of Russian power are at the bottom of this war-manifesto; that there is a secret alliance between DOST MAHOMED KHAN of Cabul and the British Government, and that all the hostile acts of the former upon Kandahar and Herat have been instigated by the latter in order to involve Persia in a war, and that the great purpose of the expedition to the Persian Gulf is to conquer or steal another Oude. Make a note of that!

From rumors that reach us here, we think that if there is to be any fighting in Persia, Russia intends to have a hand in it, and that our Lord DALHOUSIE may find himself involved in a second "Crimean blunder!" We don't suppose that England will be allowed to attack the ally of the Czar with impunity; so we look for lively times around the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, this Winter.

But this expedition to Persia has already done a good thing for our commerce. It has relieved Bombay of some of the shipping which has long been lying idle there. All the principal ports in this part of the world are overcrowded with unemployed *ships,* while freights remain low in China, the Straits, India, and indeed everywhere about these seas. It is estimated that we now have in the port of Calcutta *over 50,000 tons of disengaged shipping;* and there is little chance of any improvement for shipowners, as produce of all kinds is exceedingly dear, and some descriptions are in so small supply that shippers cannot venture to operate, at even such low rates of freight as would doubtless be taken. Yet, in spite of this state of things, which has existed for some months, Boston and New-York merchants are still chartering ships to load here for the United States at $14 to $15 per ton, and to be here in January and February. But it is an old myth here, that a good angel always comes down, in bad times, to help the Calcutta trade out of any heavy losses. I should have faith in this angel now, could I believe that the United States can possibly consume all the produce it has carried home from India this year. As I do not believe it, I will predict some very heavy losses to your Calcutta traders, this Winter, especially to the new beginners!

I send you *ASHLEY'S Overland Price Current,* for the purpose of calling your attention to some erroneous statistics respecting our Linseed trade. You will notice in the table of Comparative Exports, on the last page of the *Price Current,* that—for the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, our export of Linseed to England is given as 700,951 maunds, against 1,617,405 maunds for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855. This does not represent the true state of the business, as the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, includes a part of the war period, when Russian supplies were stopped.

The following will show you the reduction of our English exports, since the first peace proposals: During the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, our export of Linseed to England was 1,622,000 maunds; and during the *nine months* ending Sept. 30, 1856, 255,000 maunds; while to America, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, it was 1,127,000 maunds, and, during the nine months of 1856, 942,000 maunds. These figures are in the nearest round thousands, and can be relied upon. Before this reaches you there will be a large advance in Linseed in England. And the time is not far distant when you will stop importing Linseed Oil from England and Holland, and will supply yourselves from your own factories.

In order that you may better understand what I have been talking about, I will add that an Indian or Bazar maund (md.) is nearly 82⅔ lbs.; a factory maund is nearly 74½ lb., avoirdupois weight; and 52 lbs. of Linseed make one bushel.

Some one has sent me copies of one of your rival journals, containing letters by a "Young America" correspondent from this place. We have been highly amused by these letters, for they are capital "crammings" from the guide-books and statistical histories of this quarter of the globe, and the Boston boys out here think they recognize the writer as an old acquaintance, known in the trade as the "Great Australian Balloon." We notice, from the puffs of the correspondence, that *gas* is as merchantable a commodity in Nassau-street as it was at Melbourne, before your neighbor imported it! Let me say that no one, tarrying a few days or weeks in Calcutta, can be qualified to write public letters on the history, institutions, manners, customs, and government of India. Many ambitious travelers have tried it, and showed their incapacities in their mistakes. The correspondent in question calls the great battle of Chillianwallah "*Chillian Walter,*" or something of that kind. (I haven't the paper containing the letter by me now;) which, however, is only a trifle to the blunders that I might point out in his historical and social sketches of this place.

It may interest your meteorological philosophers to know that the shock of an earthquake was felt on the 24th September, at Cuttack, a city on the Mahanuddy River, some 250 miles southwest of Calcutta; and it may interest your physical philosophers to learn that we are *calculating* ice in India. The hills of Darjeeling, more than 300 miles north of us, and under the Himalayas, is the spot where Government is now encouraging the cultivation of tea by the natives. It is thought that in a few years this district will be very productive of tea. I may send you a sample chest before many months, and I have no doubt you will think it as good as any you get from China.

CORINCA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

What the Ladies will Children wear this Month.

The new year should bring new fashions—or, at least, the modistes say, and as we are bound to believe. But the Winter fashions assumed too decided a character in the beginning of the season to admit of much change, though we shall proceed to glance at sundry modifications for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

Bonnets for Promenade have an extension of cape, which causes them to appear larger, though they do not, in reality, come any further upon the face. However, we have been assured by those high in authority, that the time will come when bonnets will be worn on the head. The favorite styles are in colored velvets, dark, rich colors being mostly chosen, with trimmings of feathers and ribbon, mixed with black lace. Scarlet flowers and velvet ribbon, with a scarlet edge, are much used for black velvet.

Cloaks despite all the season advances, and really give one an idea of comfort. These are mostly in velvet or cloth, with wide sleeves, and fringe, velvet and plush trimmings. Some very pretty ones are of plaid silk and worsted tissue. Pelerine and shawl forms are considerably in favor. Sleeved talmas and long cloth lacquines continue to be worn.

The new importations of silks are really superb, and are most in vogue for dress materials. Poplins, cashmeres, and delaines, in rich colors and patterns, are also much worn. Flounces, woven in patterns, plaid or striped, are very fashionable, as are also double skirts, with fringe or velvet trimmings. But little change has been made in the fashions for dresses; bodies continue high, and puffed and flounced sleeves are in favor. Basquines, trimmed with fringe and ornamented with hanging buttons, are used for walking dresses, evening dresses are made with a long point in front and a shorter one behind. Skirts, when not trimmed, are very full; some droop behind, forming a demi-train. Walking dresses have been somewhat shortened. Crinolines thrive on caricature, and hoops present an unflinching front to the enemy.

Fichus of tulle and black lace, trimmed with velvet and ribbon, are much worn with a low corsage. A very pretty one is made of alternate rows of lace insertion and runnings of blue ribbon and white tulle. This is edged with a double row of lace, and fastened by a large bow of blue ribbon.

The new coiffures are very elegant, consisting of chenille and velvet, mixed with gold flowers and beads, and mountings of feathers. Flowers are most fashionable for evening costumes, the favorite styles being wreaths of oak leaves and acorns, and of the leaves and flowers of the laurel.

There are some charming novelties in children's costumes; among the most tasteful we have seen is a white cashmere habit, with blue plush trimming, scolloped, and an embroidered dark green velvet frock, loosely confined at the waist by a cord and tassel, with a cape of the same.

New-Year's Day.

Never was there a pleasanter day for New-Year's calls than Thursday,—cool enough for overcoats, warm enough to do without mufflers, sunny from sunrise to sunset, and at night, the moon, which is getting old enough to be ragged on its inner edge, coming out in very distinguished splendor—it was just such a day as was most ardently desired all around. Our reporters agree, too, that it was more reputably observed even than common,—that the streets showed little drunkenness, and the night was not noisy. We judge there is no less "calling" than heretofore—indeed, that "receiving calls" was never quite so universal before, but that the tables are less generally loaded with wines. This is a good token, and may New-Year's in its sober sense ever prevail. There were no stores open except the toy and confectionery retailers, and the stores of necessity, for a few hours in the morning. The newspaper offices—the last in the old year to close, and the first in the new to open—were all "tight as a brick" after 12 o'clock. There was a little something going on at the City Hall, the County officers being sworn in on the first.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

The County Officers took their oaths of office on Thursday. The ceremony was performed in the Mayor's Office, at 11½ o'clock.

The Mayor was sworn in by Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge, and RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, also took their oaths of office at the hands of Judge CLERKE.

The Mayor then proceeded to swear in P. G. MOLONEY and BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Governors of the Almshouse, and JOSIAH W. BROWN, TAX Commissioner.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will take their oaths on Monday next.

AT THE ISLANDS.

The children on Randall's Island were not forgotten during the festivities of the past week. On Wednesday several ladies accompanied by Governor TOWNSEND visited the little ones, and made each young heart joyful by the presentation of toys. None were forgotten—the girls each received a doll, and the boys drums and other knick-knacks. Yesterday many members of the late Board, accompanied by Governors PINCKNEY and MOLONEY of the new—passed the day in visiting the institutions. The boys made happy speeches welcoming the Governors, to which the latter responded. A great deal of provender—turkeys and the like—was consumed, and the day will be long remembered with pleasure by all who participated in the Island festivities. The Governors next proceeded to Blackwell's Island, and inspected the different departments. The prisoners were also treated with extra provisions.

The New Democratic General Committee.

The newly-elected Delegates from the different Wards to the Democratic General Committee for the year 1857, held their first meeting, Thursday evening, at Tammany Hall. A temporary organization was effected by the choice of RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., as Chairman. Upon a registry of the names of those claiming to be elected from the different Wards it was found that a double set of Delegates were in attendance from the Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards. It was voted to admit, temporarily, as members of the Committee from these contested Wards the Delegates whose certificates of election were signed by a majority of the Inspectors of their respective Wards, Messrs. JOSIAH SOUTHERLAND, of the Twenty-second Ward; BERNARD KELLY, of the Eleventh Ward; CHARLES RING, Ninth and Eighth Wards; ISAAC BELL, Jr., of the Fifteenth Ward; MICHAEL MURRAY, of the First Ward; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, of the Seventh Ward; and HARRY WISE, Sen., of the Eighteenth Ward, were chosen a Committee to inquire into the eligibility of the various contestants, and report those legally elected. No further business was transacted. Mayor WOOD was present at the meeting, and made a few remarks, as also JOHN COCHRANE, Esq. An adjournment took place till next Wednesday evening, when the above Committee make their report, and permanent officers will be chosen. WILSON SMALL, Esq., the former Chairman of the Hard-Shell General Committee, is a prominent candidate for the new Chairmanship.

Served Him Right.

A man named JOHN O'CONNOR, residing at No. 139 Mulberry-street, was shot in the head about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, while leaving WOLF'S Lager-bier saloon, No. 37 Bowery. It appears that O'CONNOR went into the saloon, and got some refreshments, for which he refused to pay. This led to a disturbance, whereupon O'CONNOR attempted to run away, and while ascending the steps he was shot in the back of the head with a pistol in the hands of some unknown person. The ball passed through the scalp from one side to the other without injuring the skull. He was taken to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where the wound was dressed by Dr. MCDONNELL. The Officer on whose beat the affair took place, tried to ascertain by whom the pistol was fired, but without success.

Delta Psi.

The tenth annual Convention of the Delta Psi fraternity was held at Philadelphia on Tuesday, Dec. 30. The oration was delivered by Mr. JOHN F. MINES, A. B., of the Epsilon Chapter. The first poem was delivered by Mr. BRANDON, of the Sigma Chapter, and the second poem by Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, A. B., of the Alpha Chapter.

☞ Three dollars an hour was the market price of a coach Thursday. A single horse and buggy could be had for ten dollars from noon to night. This was unexpectedly cheap.

Relief for the Family of John P. Jones.

The appeal made in behalf of the wife and seven children of this noble man, who lost his life at the wreck of British bark Tuscan, in trying to rescue the passengers and crew, has been promptly responded to, and seven hundred and sixteen dollars have already been contributed. Mr. E. MERIAM (the "E. M. of Brooklyn Heights") is soliciting donations to make the amount one thousand dollars. Contributions are received for this praiseworthy object at the office of the *Courier and Enquirer.*

Saved from Drowning.

At 10 o'clock, Wednesday night, a man named PATRICK GRAY, residing at No. 231 West Twenty-seventh-st., was found struggling in the water at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, by a watchman of the Manhattan Gas Company, who, with the assistance of some boatmen, had the officer on this beat succeeded in bringing him ashore. He was conveyed to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, apparently in a dying condition, but by the aid of a physician he was soon restored, and was then sent to his residence.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

New-Year's festivities gave the Police Magistrates a busy time. The Police Courts were crowded yesterday, from sunrise to sunset, with eager applicants for justice, and justice in trouble generally. An attaché of long experience, declared he never saw such a busy day, for so many cut heads, bruised faces, and black eyes. The fair sex were well represented among the unfortunates. Probably in view of the fact that New-Year's came but once in a twelvemonth, the Magistrates looked leniently on the majority of the cases, which, of course, consisted of charges of drunkenness, and assault and battery. The more hardened sinners, guilty of bigger crimes, however, were rigorously dealt with, as in such cases inside and provided.

The annexed were among the more important cases:

Here's a case of an interesting old man, who confessed himself guilty of poverty:

A HERO OF THE FLORIDA AND MEXICAN WARS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, a man named Henry Green, claiming to be one of the heroes of the Florida War, under General Harrison, and of the Mexican war, under General Scott, applied at the First District Court, Halls of Justice, to be sent to Blackwell's Island as a *vagrant for three months. He stated that he was 59* years of age, German by birth, and came to this country in 1831, and a tailor by occupation. His reason for going to the Island, he said, was because he was unable to obtain work to support himself.

Green has the appearance of pretty hard usage from time and mankind. While in the Florida war, he alleges he received two bullets in his legs from the Indians. At Mexico, it seems, he fared very little better, having had one of his thumbs shot off, and one bullet put in his leg by the Mexicans. He boasts now of carrying scars in defence of the United States, and the three bullets of the enemy in his "pins." At the expiration of his term at Blackwell's Island, he intends to return to the City and try to earn his living again by the needle.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Mr. JESSE TURPIN, of Augusta, Geo., at present stopping at Tammany Hall, was while passing through Duane-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, suddenly set upon by three young ruffians, who knocked him down, and, after beating him badly, robbed him of $30 in bank bills. His cries for aid attracted the attention of Policeman Barrett, of the Sixth Ward, who reached the spot in time to secure one of the robbers, who gave his name as James Dunn. The other two escaped. Dunn, who is only about 17 years of age, was brought before *Justice CONNOLLY, by whom he was committed for* trial at the Court of Sessions.

Jacob Wilbusch, keeper of a grocery at No. 40 Rose-st., and Ernest Meyer, his clerk, (both Germans,) were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, on *Thursday, to answer to a charge of highway robbery,* preferred against them by George Kohler, of No. 61 Leonard-street.

The complainant charges that, at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, while he, with his child, was passing in front of the New-York Hospital, he met the accused and two other men, one of whom knocked off his hat. The others immediately closed around him, when Wilbusch snatched his watch (a gold one, valued at $65) from his pocket, breaking the chain by which it was attached to his vest, and passed it to Meyers, who, with the rest, then ran off. He pursued, crying "Stop thief," when Officer Connor joined in the chase, and arrested two of the party—Wilbusch and Meyer.

The prisoners stoutly averred their innocence of the charge. Both were hailed by Mr. HOPPE, of No. 378 Greenwich-street.

GRAND LARCENY.

A young man, named Charles Schmidt, was taken in custody, yesterday, by Officer Williston, of the Fourth Ward, for stealing $63 in gold coin from Joseph Ziegler, of No. 206 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. Schmidt is a laborer by occupation, and resides in Catharine-street. He was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, to whom he acknowledged his guilt, whereupon he was committed to answer in default of $500 bail. A portion of the stolen money was found in his possession.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.

James Shea, aged 19 years, a tinsmith's apprentice, residing at No. 25½ Spruce-street, was brought up to answer for having in his possession a slung-shot.

Officer James McDonnal, of the Fourth Ward, who appeared as complainant, said he arrested the prisoner about 2 o'clock New-Year's morning, at the corner of William and Frankfort streets; he was being pursued by two men at the time, and had fastened to his wrist a slung-shot.

Shea said he found the weapon at the corner of Bowery and Houston-street, a short time before his arrest. He was committed to answer.

TAKING A HORSE AND WAGON.

Florence Sullivan, aged 14 years, a newspaper seller, residing at No. 479 Pearl-street, was arrested, yesterday, by officer Reilly, of the Reserve Corps, charged with stealing a horse and wagon valued at $350, the property of Robert Marshall, residing at the corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street.

The prisoner told the Magistrate he did not do it. He was, however, locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

STEALING CLOTHING.

A man named Charles Williams, who said he followed the sea for a living, and stops at Coyle's lodging-house, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, on a complaint charging him with stealing $126 worth of property from George Meredith, of No. 158 Laurens-street. The evidence against the prisoner was pretty conclusive. He was locked up for trial.

PICKING POCKETS.

Henry Chestney and James Mulloy were arrested on Thursday night in front of the National Theatre, by Officer Brown, of Lower Police Court, on a charge of picking the pocket of James R. Daeoff of $17. The prisoners were committed.

Fires.

IN SEVENTH-STREET.

A fire occurred at 4¾ o'clock, Wednesday P. M., in a third-story back room of house No. 288 Seventh-street, occupied by ROGER IRWIN. It was caused by a little boy, who, while playing with matches, set fire to a bed. The mischievous little fellow was left alone with an infant during the momentary absence of his mother. Both children would have been suffocated had not a neighbor, who discovered the fire, rushed in, at some risk to himself, and taken them out. A considerable amount of furniture and clothing was destroyed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

QUESTION AS TO LIABILITY OF A PERSON ACTING IN A FIDUCIARY CAPACITY.

Emma Geller vs. *Benjamin M. Seixas.*—This action is brought to recover the proceeds of the sale of two cargoes worth about 60,000 francs, intrusted to the defendant in a fiduciary capacity, and he asks to be discharged from the arrest, upon the ground that before the action was brought he entered into an agreement with the plaintiff's agent at Carracas, by the terms of which his indebtedness was to be paid in five annual installments of $1,000 each, and the balance, $5,000, when his circumstances would permit; the first of which will not become due until February next.

The affidavit upon which the arrest was ordered is positive that the amount sought to be recovered is due by the defendant, and that it was received by him in a fiduciary capacity; and where the cause of action is thus positively sworn to, the Court will not hear counter affidavits nor enter into an examination of the merits of the case, but will take the fact of the case to be as sworn to in the affidavit upon which the arrest was made. (Jordan vs. Jordan & Wend., 594; Welch vs. Hill, 2 John, 100.) The Code has not changed the law in this respect. Whereas in this case the right to arrest is denied from the nature of the action, the defendant will not be allowed to introduce affidavits to show that there is no cause of action, for that would be trying the merits of the action by affidavits upon a preliminary motion to discharge from arrest. But when the arrest is founded upon extrinsic facts wholly independent of the cause of action, as where the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors, then the defendant may contest the truth of the facts upon which the arrest was ordered, and if he satisfies the Court, either by his own affidavit or otherwise, that there was no foundation for the arrest, he is entitled to be discharged. (Wilmarding vs. Morris, 8 Hon., 212; Chancy vs. Garbut, 5 id., 447; Corwin vs. Freeland, 2 Seld., 565.)

But if the cause of action could be inquired into upon this motion, the defendant would not then be entitled to be discharged. He has not shown conclusively that the plaintiff has no cause of action. Admitting the document to be genuine, which he has produced to show that the time for the payment of his indebtedness was extended by the plaintiff's agent, that does not take away or postpone the plaintiff's right to sue upon the original indebtedness. The acceptance of a promissory note of a debtor suspends the creditor's remedy upon the original debt, unless the note is produced and cancelled, or it is shown that the debtor could not become liable upon it; but that is upon the ground that it is a negotiable instrument, upon which the debtor might be liable in the hands of a third party. (Kosslaks vs. Morgan, 5 T. R., 518; Hadwin vs. Mandisabel, 10; Moore, 477; Keadrick vs. Lomax, 2 C. and I., 405; Tulehard vs. Tuckington, 10; John, 104; Hughs vs. Wheeler, 8 Cow., 77.). But an instrument like the one relied upon here, unless it is founded upon some new consideration, will not operate to suspend the right to sue upon the original debt. No such consideration appears upon the face of the instrument. It is an acknowledgment of the defendant's indebtedness, arising from balance of accounts, pending with an agreement on the part of the creditor, by her agent in Carracas, to give time for the payment of the sum admitted to be due, but to supply the [want of any consideration upon the face of the instrument. The defendant swears that, when it was made, all the shipments consigned to him had not been sold; and that in order to effect a settlement of accounts, he agreed to take the whole shipment at invoice prices, with freight added, which made up the whole sum upon which the extended credit was given. An agreement on the part of the defendant, to charge himself with goods that had not been sold, and for which he could not possibly have received payment, is manifestly not a good consideration for the credit which was given to the defendant. The plaintiff has no means of knowing upon the motion, whether or not the defendant's affidavit is true; but on the contrary, very good reasons for disbelieving it. The alleged agreement even made nearly a year ago, and not only has not received any advice from the agent at Carracas of the making of such agreement, but her agent, Mr. Wolf, swears that he can by no means be found in Venezuela. Under the circumstances, is allowed to have been made, and that he [Pardo] told Wolf that he had been unable to effect any settlement with the defendant; that the defendant had given him a balance sheet which he found did not balance, and that when he asked for the defendant's books, the defendant told him they were in Poland. The only person, therefore, who could contradict the defendant's affidavit, is the material matter, of the proof of consideration not appearing in the writing, is the agent sent to his residence, and his affidavit cannot be presumed upon the motion.

The motion to discharge from arrest must be denied.

Frederick G. Schaefer vs. *Herman Wolf.*—Judgment for the plaintiff, and an order directing a writ of inquiry to assess the amount of plaintiff's damages.

William R. Stafford, &c., vs. *David G. Stewart.*—Motion for an attachment against defendant granted. Bail fixed at $700.

LONG ISLAND.

New-Year's Day in Brooklyn.

The business portion of the community observed the day by the closing of their places of business and giving their employes and themselves a holiday. Families very generally kept open house, to receive the visits of their friends, but not of strangers. For several years past the indiscriminate visiting of strangers on New-Year's Day has been carried to such an extent as to have become a nuisance, and as if by common consent a veto was placed upon the practice this year, and the good effect was apparent every where, and not a few hopefuls were disconcerted. There was less dissipation, and more real, rational enjoyment.

The Mayor and Mayor elect (who takes his seat on Monday next) received their friends at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, but no refreshments of any kind were furnished, and many a leader left in disgust. The experiment of giving a feast to the multitude was tried a few years ago, and we do not think that it will be repeated in this city at any very early period. It was not generally known that the Mayor's Office would not be supplied, and, as a consequence, there was a great rush of the unwashed Democracy, many of them laboring under the common mistake that the new Mayor assumed the reigns of power Thursday; and there was much merriment among the knowing ones, to see those cormorants prepare to enter the premises, and for a feint, by stowing their tobacco and other preparations inward to most of them.

A large number of the most respectable portion of our citizens called, and after extending their congratulations to Mayor HALL, were by him introduced to the Mayor elect, who, for a modest man, bore up manfully under the infliction, considering that it was his first appearance as a target for the public.

Several persons, who belong to the lowest grade of society, declined an introduction by Mayor HALL to the Mayor elect. The Mayor, smiling, remarked that he could introduce them very well as he had introduced them to the Penitentiary. One of this class, sometime during the afternoon, endeavored to insult the Mayor by uncouth remarks, supposing that his term of office had expired. He soon found out his mistake, but not until he was placed in a cell to reflect, and fared much better than if the Mayor had been out of office, as he supposed.

Incendiary Fires in Brooklyn.

There were several incendiary fires in Brooklyn, Wednesday night; in fact, the firemen and Police were engaged most all night. At 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in an unfinished brick house on Hamilton-street, near Myrtle-avenue, owned by Mr. BOWN, which was mostly destroyed with contents, consisting of a large lot of doors, window sashes and other property which had been temporarily stored there. Loss about $4,000. Insured in Eastern District offices.

Soon after this a blacksmith's shop on Myrtle-avenue, near Steuben-street, occupied by HENRY HEUMES, and owned by Col. GRAHAM, was destroyed by fire; a house adjoining, occupied by JOHN BUTTER as a grocery, was also destroyed. Total loss $1,000. Mr. BUTTON was not insured.

At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning Mr. BRAYTON, a Conductor employed by the N. G. Railroad Company, discovered smoke issuing from the middle house of a block of three four-story brick buildings, on De Kalb-avenue, between Raymond and Navy streets. The centre building was destroyed, and the two adjoining were damaged to the extent of about $500 each. One building was occupied by GEORGE HAMMOND and PETER BARLOW. Two of the buildings unoccupied were owned by TUNIS COWENHOVEN, whose loss is $3,000. Insured. The other was owned by GEORGE HAMMOND. Loss, $500. Insured in the Nassau Company for $2,000.

During the absence of Engine Company No. 9, at some of the above fires, some villain set fire to their house. It was extinguished, with a loss of about $600.

Passing Counterfeit Money—Curious Proceedings.

On Wednesday last a large quantity of counterfeit three dollar bills on the Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., was passed on all different stores on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; and, upon an examination into the matter, it was found that the bills had been passed by girls employed in the extensive tag factory of Messrs. PARSONS & Co. Several of these girls were arrested, and, upon being questioned, all stated that the bills had been paid them for work by the foreman—a man named A. BAINES. On Wednesday evening Officer MORRELL, of the Fourth District Police, arrested BAINES, and committed him to the lodging-room in the Station-house, from which place he escaped during the evening, while most of the police were absent to a fire. After going to his house and remaining a short time, he returned and delivered himself up. When questioned, he could give no satisfactory account of how he obtained the money, and denied having paid out more than two of the bills, but some ten or dozen of the same denomination stated above were all traced directly to him.

On New Year's day, (Thursday,) on application of counsel, Judge MONELL had the accused brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus;* and it is stated that the accused was discharged from custody without notifying the District-Attorney. Since that time the Police have searched in every direction for him, but without success; and there is but little doubt that he has left for some more congenial climate.

Got his Deserts.

A lady, while passing up Fulton-street, New-York, yesterday, was much annoyed by the conduct of a man who several times approached her, and asked the protection of Mr. *Geo. W.* PELL, of Brooklyn, who happened to be passing at the time. He promptly assisted to the demand, and, while endeavoring to secure the lady a seat in an omnibus, the individual who had rendered himself obnoxious to the lady approached him from behind, and dealt him a severe blow on the head. Mr. PELL turned upon his assailant, and gave him what he richly deserved—a thorough thrashing. One of Mayor WOOD's officers, after the affair was over, arrived on the spot, and manifested a determination to arrest Mr. PELL. The lady told her story—but this did not seem to satisfy the official, and he attempted to make the arrest, but he was quietly removed by the by-standers, who were in favor of seeing fair play.

Presentations.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on New-Year's day, presented officer MARTINUS, of the Mayor's Office, and officer FOLK, of the Chief's Office, each a silver cake basket, for services rendered in the society, and preserving the peace in the vicinity of the church.

On New-Year's Eve, Mr. M. MERRILL, of Engine Company No. 17, Brooklyn, was presented with a fire cap, costing $22, by his associates, as a mark of their esteem. Major M. N. SMITH, of this Company, at the same time was presented with a series of complimentary resolutions handsomely framed, on the occasion of his retiring from active duty as a fireman.

Died of His Injuries.

WM. MORRIS, keeper of the Ericsson, corner of Prospect and Bridge streets, Brooklyn, died Wednesday night, from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon, on Fulton-avenue, one week ago last Monday evening. Mr. COSTIGAN, who died a few days since, received his injuries at the same time.

Bargain Arrested.

A man named JOHN GRIFFIN was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of burglary while at a barber's shop on Washington-street, getting shaved. He had a coat in his possession valued at $35, which was stolen over a year ago, and the owner happened to be in the shop at the time and identified it. He was held to answer.

Accidents.

A boy, named JOHN SCHNAFFER, had two fingers of his right hand blown off Thursday in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, by the bursting of a pistol which he was firing. CHARLES ROSEMAS was knocked down on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Thursday, by a horse and wagon, and seriously injured. He was taken home by the Second District Police.

Rescued from Drowning.

A woman, named ANN DAILY, in attempting to board a canal boat at the foot of Pacific-street, South Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, fell into the water and

Suspected Murder.

The Police of Brooklyn are making investigations in the case of a man, named HENRY HAWE, who was taken sick on board the canal-boat Riverside, Thursday, and died in the cabin on his way to the Hospital. The Coroner was notified of the circumstance, and will hold an inquest.

Mr. HENRY GILCOYNE was arrested by officer WARD TAYLOR, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, on board the canal-boat Riverside, lying at the foot of Hamilton-avenue, on a charge of having committed an assault with intent to kill on the person of Mr. HAWE. The latter was found in the cabin in a state of intoxication, and on the floor of his cabin, he was found by Mr. GILCOYNE, who, it is alleged, struck him with a club in self-defence. The accused was brought before Justice SMITH, yesterday, and, after hearing the case, committed him to prison for examination. The accused has been employed as a deck hand on board the canal-boat Riverside, and was about to leave for Albany when arrested.

Disagreeables in the Fur Week.

The Police of Brooklyn early made 19 arrests [illegible] yesterday morning.

Expeditions in the Far West.

From Mr. M. K. KANE, we learn the particulars of the progress of Col. STEVEN'S train:

The object of the expedition, we learn, was one of reconnoissance, for the purpose of examining the country with an eye to roads, and for the selection of sites for new military posts.

They left Fort Snelling under the command of Col. G. P. STEVENS, U. S. A., guided by the well-known Fawn Skinnaux, who has often traveled over, and upon childhood been intimate with the wild intricacies of the North-west. The command consisted of one hundred and sixty mounted men, embracing two companies of United States troops, officered by Captain SHERMAN, Lieut. CLEMENS, Bevets, CARTER and J. E. JOHNSON, the last mentioned acting as Quartermaster of the train, besides thirty-four wagons and about two hundred animals.

The train crossed the Mississippi by the Middle Ferry at St. Cloud, and penetrated the wilderness of the west by ascending Sauk River.

The Expedition crossed Sauk River three miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and eighteen miles above, again crossed it and passed by Lake Henry, forty miles and a half from St. Cloud by the Steamboat; thence across the north fork of Crow Wing River by Lake McCloud, which like Lake Henry *is reported to be small, clear and deep.*

The country passed, and around these lakes, the land is excellent, alternating with wood land and prairie, covered with luxuriant grasses, and the forests presenting a blending growth of the various hard wood timbers peculiar to *this latitude. At Lake* McCloud they camp and passed the last lone settlement. A lovely place, on the very head edge of civilization. After leaving this place, they crossed the Chippewa River, the timber gradually growing scarcer as they proceeded, and the prairies larger. Passing Pomme de Tay, around which there are some beautiful rolling prairies, interspersed with numerous lovely little emerald lakes, all abounding in delicious fish,) over which the tall grass waves to the breeze, like the ocean to the trade winds, they came to Lightning Lake, around which there is very superior farming land, with dinging skirts of timber; then by Sioux Wood River, fourteen miles further on. Here they found a country truly beautiful, with lovely scenery, worthy of the painter's effort, and the pilgrimage of the tourist. They crossed this river with Fenton wagons, and next day crossed at Graham's Point, on the western bank of Red River, of the north, and at the supposed head of steamboat navigation of that river. This is probably destined to be a very important point. Three days' travel brought them to Wild Rice River, which runs into Red River from the west. Here is the Indian settlement of the wilderness they found one of their comrades, who had died with the brain fever—a private in one of their companies. His name was Tweed. The next important point on their road northward was the Shyenne Ojo; this they crossed by building a temporary bridge. Twenty-eight miles to Maple River, where timber becomes more plenty, and the land excellent. Thence they traveled forty-four miles to Goose River, where they killed their first buffalo. Their guide broke down his horse in chasing the same, and had to abandon him; but subsequently had the good fortune to get him. Along here they encountered more or less buffalo every day.

On the 27th of August they arrived at Mimi Wakan or Devil's Lake; a large salt water lake, surrounded with poor land destitute of timber, and scant of vegetation. Along here they traveled four days without wood. Ninety miles brought them to St. Joseph's, on the Pembina River, which is the new town built since the great freshets in Red River, and is situated on an eminence on the bank of the Pembina, thirty miles above its confluence with Red River, where is the low bottom, subject to overflow, stands the old half-breed town of Pembina. St. Joseph contains about two hundred poorly built houses, a Catholic chapel, and fifteen hundred French and Kree Half breeds. They next proceeded to Pembina, which was the furthest point reached by the Expedition. This town is situated about a mile and a half south of the British and American boundary line.

A PORTRAIT OF COL. BROOKS BY A WASHINGTON ARTIST.—

The following extract from a Washington letter in the Charleston *Courier* reads as if the writer felt under the necessity of saying quite as much on the subject as facts would warrant:

"In the House, we had the pleasure of hearing a brief speech from Mr. BROOKS, the talented member from South Carolina. He made a most masterly exposition of his views with regard to Kansas. As he warmed with his theme, his face flushed up like a crystal goblet when filled with wine, and in a strain of thrilling eloquence, he boldly asserted his right—a sacred right ceded to him by the constitution—to take his property into the Territory, if he wished; and exposed the falsehood of those who would deny to the South that right.

The style of this gentleman is his own—so nobody can duplicate, but entirely and absolutely the expression of his intellect. He has, as we expected, great force of action and utterance—makes more in short and sudden glances of rapid thought than many can in pages of set and elaborate investigation. The magnitude of his delivery, and the grave earnestness of his manner, proved that no cold, cast-iron figure was before us, but a man—a man of generous impulses and a quick, warm-beating heart. He is, we think, one whom opposition would never fail to rouse, and who would never be so great as when turning up his face against a storm of attack.

He has a fine striking face, with a uniqueness of expression seldom seen; and is, we think, a man whom a Bedlam broke loose would not keep down. Without any personal acquaintance with this gentleman, we have admired his manly self-appreciation, while his name is the signal for every species of insult. While Northern journals are one incessant battery against his character, he only acknowledges, by a transient frown, the existence of his assailants; and sustains this load of detraction with a calm and imperturbable dignity, as if he feels himself precisely the man he was before.

Two cases of child-murder have come to light in Baltimore.

On Monday morning the body of a white male infant, apparently only a few hours old, was found wrapped in some old clothing, in South Sharp-street, near Saratoga. It was discovered that it had died of suffocation. On Wednesday morning some boys found the body of a white female infant, apparently about three or four days old. Around its neck was a piece of old checked cotton goods, drawn tightly, and by which it had been strangled.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets, Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and somewhat nominal. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Unchanged; 1,200 lbs. sold.

COFFEE—The demand is rather tame; prices,

The New-York Daily Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Mr. Buchanan's Position.

—Duty of Congress.

The Washington *Union* applies some remarks from a Lancaster paper, declaring that no person has any authority to speak for Mr. Buchanan, in regard to the policy of his Administration, and adds the following:

"In connection with the foregoing, we have *the approval of Mr. Buchanan, in saying that the following extract, from the Southside Democrat, states correctly his position:*

"Mr. Buchanan, the Executive, has never expressed an opinion, either one way or the other, in favor of its coming in as a Free or a Slave State. He has proclaimed to the world that it is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and with which he does not mean to meddle. It is a question exclusively with the people of the Territory, with whom he is content to leave it for solution. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out, in letter and spirit, unresistingly, and without fear, favor, or affection."

This certainly, is somewhat oracular, at least in its vagueness. But it encourages the belief that Mr. BUCHANAN will not permit the Federal authority to sustain or screen such violations of the rights of the people of Kansas as have been practiced with impunity under the present Administration. We regard it as pledging him, as all events, to use the power of his office to prevent any further invasions from Missouri, and to guarantee to the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas the right of electing their own rulers and making their own laws. Under all the circumstances of the case, this is all that can reasonably be expected at his hands. With the Nebraska bill to stand upon the statute book he will be bound to enforce it—and it probably does not fall within his province to decide whether, under its provisions, slaves may or may not be held in the Territory previous to the formation of a State Constitution. But it is clearly his right and his duty to protect the settlers in the exercise of their suffrage, and to repel any attempt, from whatever quarter it may come, to overrule or override their decision.

We trust, therefore, that it may be considered settled that the People of Kansas will be permitted to elect without molestation their own Legislature, and, so far as the Nebraska bill permits, their Executive officers.

There are still obstacles, however, in the way of a full adjustment of the political difficulties of the Territory which we trust Congress, at its present session, may remove. The vote at the October Election in Kansas was in favor of a Convention to form a State Constitution. But the Free-State men took no part in that election, considering themselves debarred therefrom by the test oaths required, and by the position they had taken against the validity of the Territorial Legislature. They cannot, therefore, without a sacrifice of consistency and of principle which should not be demanded of them, take part either in the election of members, or in the proceedings of any State Convention which may be called by the Legislature in pursuance of this vote.

Congress ought to relieve them from this embarrassment. It should pass at its present session an "enabling act," authorizing a Convention to form a State Constitution, fixing the time and place of holding it, prescribing the qualifications of those who may vote for members of it, repealing all Territorial laws prescribing test oaths, as well as all other laws that prevent freedom of speech or infringe in any way upon the political rights of the inhabitants, and taking all other steps that may be necessary to secure to the people of the Territory the formation and regulation of their own domestic institutions. We are inclined to believe that such a law might be passed at the present session of Congress. At the last session the Democrats professed a readiness to vote for a bill embracing some of these provisions, and charged the Republicans with having defeated it. The Republicans claimed to be heartily in favor of the *professed* objects of such a bill, and vindicated their opposition to it by very just and cogent objections to its political features.

The fact undoubtedly is, that each party had political reasons for not acceding to the wishes and views of the other. Each feared that the other would strengthen itself in the Presidential contest;—and to this apprehension other considerations were, to a very great extent compelled to yield. This state of things no longer exist. The election is over, and political parties are relieved from its pressure. They can afford now to act together, so far at least as they may concur in regard to the desirableness of certain objects to be accomplished. Both Democrats and Republicans are now desirous that the professed scope and intention of the Nebraska bill should be carried into practical effect, and the inhabitants of the Territory left to control their own affairs,—the former because this is part of their platform, and the latter because they cannot do any better. Both, therefore, may very well assent to the passage of such a bill as we have referred to.

It may be framed so as to exclude all objects justly obnoxious to either party, and yet be of essential service in restoring peace and harmony to the Territory.

One point should receive attention:—the time for holding a State Convention should be postponed until all traces of the recent commotions have faded away. October or November of this year will be quite as early as such a movement can be made without injustice to one side or the other. And if Gov. GEARY continues to enforce the law with a steady and impartial hand, the settlers, if relieved from the pressure of the savage enactments which men of all parties now condemn, and which Congress should at once repeal, can dispense with any earlier action upon this subject.

The British Invasion of Persia.

Another war-cloud is gathering in the Eastern horizon. The English Government, as if crazed by the disastrous results of the Crimean campaigns, has become furious for another fight, and now draws sword upon the Mohammedan monarch of Persia, NASSAR-EDIN, who occupies the throne made famous, in ancient times, by CYRUS THE GREAT, by CAMBYSES and XERXES, and, in modern times, by JENGHIS KHAN, TAMERLANE, and the terrible NADIR SHAH—has picked up the gauntlet thrown down by Great Britain, and by his time active hostilities have probably been commenced.

The ostensible object of this war, waged by England upon Persia, is to punish the Persians for besieging the independent city of Herat, in West Afghanistan, in violation of treaty obligations. Afghanistan is divided into three independent chiefships—Herat, Cabool, (or Cabul,) and Kandahar. The city of Herat is the fortified capital of the chiefship of that name, containing about 40,000 inhabitants. It is a city of commercial importance, lying in a beautiful and fertile valley, which is irrigated by numerous canals, and covered with clover, thyme, violets and other odoriferous plants. Its situation makes it the key of Northwestern India. The city originally belonged to Persia, and was the capital of the empire founded by TAMERLANE. In 1715 the Afghans captured it. The Persians recovered it in 1731, and in 1749 it was again taken by the Afghans. Persia has always desired to regain its possession of the city, and for that purpose laid siege to it in 1833, but without success; and again in 1856—when, in September last, the city of Herat capitulated to the Persian Army.

It is for the interest of the British possessions in the East Indies, that the independence of the three Chiefships of Afghanistan be maintained. They lie directly in the paths of commerce between the Caspian and the Indus; and if they should come into the possession of Persia, this power, aided by Russia, its nearest European neighbor, might attain an importance in the Eastern hemisphere which would jeopardize the British reign in India. By a treaty concluded in January, 1853, between England and Persia, the latter relinquished all claim of allegiance from the people of Herat, and agreed never to send troops into that district unless an army from Cabool, or from Kandahar, or from some other foreign power in that direction, should invade it. In that event, the troops sent by Persia were not to enter the city of Herat, but to withdraw to Persian soil immediately on the return of the foreign troops to their own territory. In 1855, DOST MAHOMED KHAN, of Cabool, instigated, it is said, by the English Government itself, took possession of Kandahar and afterwards advanced upon Herat. The Persian Government, in order, as it declares, to defend its frontier province of Khorassan, immediately made a hostile demonstration in the direction of Herat, laid siege to that city, and finally captured it, and, at the last accounts, Persian troops were maintaining possession of it.

The English Government has seized this opportunity to declare war against Persia, and the public declaration of hostilities was made by the Governor-General of India, at Calcutta, November 1, 1856. Six thousand British troops, under command of Sir JAMES OUTRAM, with a large fleet of men-of-war and transport ships, sailed from Bombay during the month of November last, and have already taken possession of the small rocky islands of Karak and Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, and of the small seaport city of Bushire, contiguous, on the Persian shore, in latitude 29° N., longitude 50° 49' E. Here the invaders remained at last accounts.

It is difficult to imagine what the British expedition, now in the Persian Gulf, intends to do. Its definite purpose has not been made public either at London or at Calcutta. It is certain that the flotilla cannot remain safely in the Gulf for any length of time, as there is no anchorage for shipping anywhere along that sterile coast, except at Bushire; and here the anchorage is very dangerous—ships of 300 tons being obliged to lie in a roadstead, six miles from the city, where they are exposed to the violent northwest winds that sweep down the Gulf. From Bushire, it will be almost impossible for British troops to march into Herat to repel the Persians, as a desert of several hundred miles separates the latter city from the Gulf; and a circuitous march through Khorassan and the vicinity of Teheran would subject the English army to innumerable dangers, besides removing them further and further from the seat of operations at Bushire.

If the expedition is only intended to frighten Persia into objection by devastating her seacoast and appropriating Bushire to the permanent use of the India Government as a military and commercial post, we may expect that Russia will take the field in defence of her Persian neighbor, and that the murky cloud of war will darken the whole land from the Indus to the Volga. Russia's interest in Persia is precisely that which England has had in Turkey; and the same reason that induced England to fight for the Sultan will induce Russia to fight for the Shah. The Court of St. Petersburg has acquired a great influence at the Court of Teheran; and, since 1828, when a treaty of peace transferred Erivan and all the Persian country north of the River Aras to Russia, relations of friendship have been preserved between the two Courts, which Great Britain has vainly endeavored to break up. Russian influence was greatly increased at Teheran by the victorious siege of Kars, in the recent war, while this same event weakened the power of England, not only in Persia, but through all Central Asia. It was soon after the fall of this fortress that the Persians made their first hostile demonstration against Herat, which England believes was instigated by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Events will probably show that both England and Russia have purposely provoked this war. The former by instigating the acts of DOST MAHOMED KHAN, and the latter *by inducing Persia to oppose them as she has done at Herat.*

The influence of Russia is particularly seen on the Persian shores of the Caspian. The Persian port of Astrabad, at the southern extremity of this sea, is controlled almost entirely by Russian commerce, and a line of Russian steamers connects this city with Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga. Recent accounts state that the Russian General CHODOUKOFF, who served with bravery in the Crimea, has been ordered by the Czar to concentrate a large body of troops (said to number 50,000) in the neighborhood of the Caspian, and hold them in readiness to enforce the claims of the Shah for assistance.

It is evident that if the British expedition now in the Persian Gulf shall commence direct hostilities upon Persia, Russia cannot remain idle or indifferent. It is said that LOUIS NAPOLEON, whose sympathies seem now to be turned towards ALEXANDER, his recent foe, rather than VICTORIA, his recent ally—regards this English invasion with displeasure. And an alliance between France and Russia, to preserve the "integrity and independence" of Persia, may yet be the natural consequence of this new development of British aggression in the East.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO BURGLARS.—We have just been congratulating the public upon the conviction and sentence of HUNTINGDON, under the belief that the sentence of even one rogue to the State Prison might possibly produce a wholesome effect upon the evil-disposed, and deter them from rashly violating the laws of God and man. But, what's the use of juries convicting rogues who are to be encouraged in their crimes and let loose upon society by the sympathy of a soft-hearted Executive? There may, now and then, be a case which warrants the interposition of the Executive hand to stay the punishment which the Law inflicts upon evil-doers. But such cases must be very rare, and the reasons very cogent which should induce the Governor of the State to interfere with the course of Justice, and open the prison doors of criminals who have been regularly sentenced, according to the forms of law, for their outrages against society. We are afflicted with scoundrels enough who contrive to escape the officers of justice, and when a marauder is caught and confined, he should be kept from temptation to the full extent of his term of punishment.

Governor CLARK has just signalized his retiracy from office by letting out of State Prison a very large batch of burglars, the majority of whom will, doubtless, set immediately at work picking locks, breaking into stores and dwellings, and cutting throats. When the Ex-Governor shall see a report of any of these burglar *protégés* of his being arrested for robbery, or murder, perhaps he may be satisfied he has been unduly and unwisely lenient. The pardons of the Governor for the last week of his official term include *seven* for grand larceny, *two* for burglary, *one* for forgery, *three* for rape, and *one* for manslaughter—a very general assortment of grim and frightful villains to be let loose upon us at this season of the year. Governor CLARK also commuted the terms of punishment of *one* highway robber, *two* thieves convicted of grand larceny, *one* burglar, and *one* ruffian convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill.

What the motives of the Governor were, for this extraordinary exercise of clemency, we do not know. *Let them have been what they may*, such a wholesale jail-delivery, we apprehend, will have the most injurious effects, by *holding out the promise to thieves and ruffians*, that, though they may be so unfortunate as to be sent to prison, some tender-hearted Governor will be induced to grant them a pardon, and put them in a way of returning to their villainous practices. One of the burglars arrested a few weeks since, for breaking into a store in Beaver-street, had been recently pardoned out of the State Prison, by Gov. CLARK.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—We are decidedly in favor of reducing or abolishing the duty upon sugar. But before doing this, we think the Spanish government should be urged to concede greater liberality to our commerce with her colonies. A correspondent of the London *Times* states a fact that throws additional light upon the point. He says that the agents of American houses will go upon the plantations in the British islands and pay higher prices in cash for sugar and molasses than British houses will pay at four months. A moment's reflection will show that this is accounted for by the almost prohibitive discrimination of the Spanish tariff against articles of American produce, disabling our merchants from drawing against shipments to Cuba at all commensurate with the importations thence. The case is different with the more generous colonial system of England. Since the repeal of the Navigation Acts, we can send to the British W. I. Islands cheaper than they can from England; realize a handsome profit on the cargo; and can afford to pay to the planter what is saved in freight, and realized in profit. This advantage over the dealers with Cuba must continue so long as we are obliged to submit to the outrageous exactions of the colonial custom house, which are most oppressive upon our most available elements of exchange. We shall only buy sugars as cheaply in Cuba as in Antigua when Spain shall abandon her selfish and self-destructive policy towards us.

VALUE OF A GOOD DEED.—It is not at all creditable to our civilization that a very small act of Christian charity is sufficient to confer immortality upon the name of the doer. The son of HENRY GRINNELL in a highly interesting letter to his father, which we publish this morning, giving an account of the reception of Captain HARTSTEIN in England, says:

"I must say I am exceedingly gratified that I was induced to remain,—and what will give me more pleasure than anything else, will be to tell you all that I have heard and seen on this most interesting occasion, and that you may learn through me, of the kind and heartfelt expressions with which your name is always mentioned."

Seeing how earnestly some men strive for fame, what toils they will undergo, and what sums they will expend to purchase a little reputation, it is surprising that more do not try the experiment of an unostentatious act of benevolence. Such acts as that of Mr. GRINNELL, which has made his name as familiar as a household word, and caused his son to be received with honor in a distant land, cost, comparatively, but a very trifling sum. They are the touches of nature which make the whole world kind. The gift of our Government too, in sending the *Resolute* back to her original owners, will be more effectual in *guarding us against the horrors of war than* millions would do in strengterning our fortifications and increasing our naval forces.

CONGRESS.—Both houses were in session again yesterday, for a short time. In the Senate, a resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence between our Government and that of the Netherlands relative to the refusal of the Agent of the latter, Mr. DUBOIS, to appear and give testimony in the HERBERT case.

In the House, private bills were considered, and thirteen of them passed.

Both houses adjourned to Monday.

THE SUB-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We publish in another column a very interesting letter from Lieut. MAURY, concerning the fact which has been made the subject of public remark, that the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph which is about to be constructed has both its ends in the British possessions, and that in case of war, the greatest advantage would be exclusively on the side of Great Britain. Lieut. M. does not controvert this view of the case,—but he presents sundry weighty and cogent reasons why it should not for a moment interfere with the construction of the work. The fact that any work of public utility may be turned to hostile uses in time of war, is certainly no ground of objection to it in time of peace.

We trust our Government will avail itself of the generous offer of the British Government and secure the equal share in the control and use of the Submarine Telegraph which is offered to it. This at all events can do no harm;—it is decidedly better that we should have a right to control it in part, than that it should be solely and exclusively a British possession.

SOUTHERN RICHES.—The South Carolina *Times* says that Dougherty County, in Georgia, claims to be the richest County in the Union, excepting those containing the great cities. "If the property was equally divided out, each voter in the County would be a considerable farmer, with nine slaves valued at $5,000, and $10,000 worth of land to work them on." The wealth of this rich County consists of: Land, $1,781,887; money out at interest, $650,000; city property, $980,000; merchandise, $125,000; and $2,280,912 worth of slaves. But, valuing white laborers at no higher rate than the market price of slaves, the poorest County in this State would be immeasurably richer than Dougherty County, in Georgia. There is a marvelous difference between the value of the merchandise and the slaves, which is like Falstaff's penny's worth of bread to his intolerable quantity of sack. $125,000 in merchandise, to over $2,000,000 worth of negroes, does not indicate a state of prosperity worth boasting of. The King of Ashantee, if he were to make out a schedule of his property, would probably make a very similar exhibit of effects. There are hundreds of merchants in New-York, who have more merchandise in their store than this rich County of Georgia can boast of.

THE LAST KICK FROM PRESIDENT PIERCE'S MOUTH-PIECE.—General PIERCE, we fear, has taken a permanent dislike to Republicanism. His phobia has in it something which looks like moral insanity. We had supposed that he put into his last message all the wrath and malice he had to pour upon the heads of Republicans; but the *Union* of yesterday contained another outburst of a column in length, in which the "bad character of Black Republicanism" was again exposed. The article was evidently from the same mind, if not from the same pen, that instigated the attack in the message. It wound up with the following amusing sentences from which we infer that there is more coming of the same sort from the same source:

"The character of black republicanism has now been fixed with a vast of frankness, openness, directness and integrity; and no political party can long survive with such a reputation. There are other evil degrees of bad character developed since the presidential election, which will be noticed and exposed in due time."

STATE AFFAIRS.—The Executive Department of the State Government was changed on New-Year's Day. Gov. CLARK retired, welcoming his successor in a brief and excellent address, and Gov. KING succeeded to the honors and duties of the place,—accepting both with characteristic and manly frankness.

The Legislative year commences on the first Tuesday of January,—Tuesday next. The Legislature will meet on that day. Lieut. Gov. SELDEN presides in the Senate, and the Assembly elects its own speaker.

New Play at Burton's.

The production of an original piece in five acts is such an unusual event in dramatic history, that we are disposed to forget the lateness of the hour in a preliminary chapter of rejoicings. To say this after four hours' attentive adhesion to the production in question, is to furnish a key-note which will not be unpleasant to the authors, or to the numerous audience they entertained, and which, under the circumstances, must supply the place of the impossible chapter.

The play is in five long acts, takes four hours in representation, is called "Fascination," and proceeds from the joint pen of Messrs. GOODRICH and WARN. These are the brief facts of the case. An official announcement is made on the bill, that the play is founded on the "Dulia" of OCTAVE FEUILLET—a powerful and ultra-romantic production. This is the Skeleton in the Cupboard. For the benefit of those who have not read the romance, we give an outline of the plot. The hero is *Casper Fabian*, (Mr. FINDER,) a young poet and composer, who has been rescued from a rude station of life, and adopted by a *Chevalier Topaz*, (Mr. BURTON,) in consideration of his musical precocity. To acquire the art for which nature has organized him, he studies under an old German exile, *Rosarius* by name, (Mr. MOORE,) and falls in love with a very pretty daughter which that professor is happy enough to possess. *Rosarius* is suspicious of artists, knowing the selfishness which consumes them when they are once fairly on the road to fame, and he says that *Madeline* shall not marry an artist. But *Fabian* and the lady come to a different understanding. It is proper to mention that at this time *Fabian* is on the point of having his maiden work of art—his first opera produced. The fame of its brilliancy is on every one's lips, and the town is in a nervous tremor of excitement. Especially is this the case with the *Chevalier Topaz*, who nurses the fame of his *protégé* with the tenderness of a parent, and the selfishness of an operatic agent. When this worthy hears of the possible marriage between *Fabian* and *Madeline*, he is indignant, and resolves that it shall not be. He dwells pathetically on the lazy habits of married men, and draws a frightful picture of the ease and comfort they enjoy. Finding that these do not overwhelm his listener, he determines on pursuing a different tack.

There is a princess with whom the Chevalier is acquainted—*Beatrice* (Mrs. BARROW) by name—a charming woman, but of loose morals. She possesses, however, the power of fascination, and this she exercises against the verdant *Fabian*. Unaccustomed to the refulgent splendors and refinement of such society, he falls an easy prey, and soon forgets poor little *Madeline*, who is left to cry her pretty eyes out, and die broken-hearted in the mountains. *Beatrice's* flirtation proceeds to unwarrantable lengths. She resides with *Fabian* on the inevitable borders of an inevitable lake, but, in spite of the romance of his nature and the picturesqueness of the situation, her *false heart grows* weary. It is in vain that he pleads daggers and broken hearts; his agony is her triumph, and she glories in the pain she has caused. Ere long another lover occupies her thoughts, and this extremely indiscreet princess elopes with him in the old way, leaving *Fabian* mad with grief and passion. He thirsts for revenge, and follows the pair to the "Pass of Agnadolci," where they must meet him on their way to Naples. It is night and pitchy dark, but his ears are alive to the faintest sound and his hand ready to carry death to the heart of his false mistress. Presently a hand litter is brought in containing an invalid. *Fabian* rushes at its solitary protector—a poor old man—unable to distinguish his features in the gloom—drags the sick girl from her couch, and plunges a dagger to her heart. When lights are brought he discovers that he has [illegible]

[illegible] to be [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] To increase his misfortune [illegible] hears a voice on the lake, which he knows to be Madeline. She is singing one of his own compositions, (a very pretty barcarolle,) and soon after is seen gracefully sailing in a gondola, accompanied by his rival. For a moment he contemplates suicide, but compromises matters a-la-mode, and he falls dead without committing self-murder.

In this imperfect sketch we have unfortunately been compelled to omit many incidents of the story, which are essential to its dramatic elaboration, and especially to overlook the constant interjection of the Chevalier, who in spite of evil associations and questionable views on the subject of matrimony is not a bad fellow. For these omissions the lateness of the hour is a sufficient excuse. It must suffice that the incidents are always striking, sometimes new, and so far as the catastrophe is concerned decidedly unexpected. The latter is of course a great point with a dramatist, and evidences proficiency in construction. But we are disposed to think it is obtained at too great a sacrifice in the present instance. Poetically considered, there is neither occasion nor justification for the massacre of *Madeline*;—it is simply an act of barbarous melo-drama; and, unless we are mistaken, does not even occur in the romance. So far as public indignation is concerned, *Beatrice* is sufficiently disposed of, after her elopement, and it is mere cruelty to bring her on for the unmerciful purpose of singing a triumphal song over the remains of her fallen rival. *Madeline* possesses the entire sympathy of the audience, and the apprehensions excited by the blind violence of *Fabian* is sufficiently painful without increasing it with the crime of murder. To our judgment the *denouement* would be more acceptable if *Fabian* discovered his mistake in time to avert its fatal consequences. We doubt if there would be fewer tender eyes in the house. The pathetic is not incompatible from the horrible. As it is, the tragic [illegible] a gloom over the place, and illustrates, sadly if true, that virtue is not always rewarded in this cynical world.

In a literary point of view the drama is excellent. The language is at all times fluent and graceful, and at times rises to a pure atmosphere of poetic thought and sentiments. In the first act we noticed some pruriency which might be omitted with advantage—but only in this act. There is much naturalness in the diction of the passionate portions of the work, and a very noticeable and praiseworthy progression in the plot. Altogether, we view the production with much satisfaction—dissenting simply from the final catastrophe. With a little shortening, (the necessity for which will become apparent on subsequent representation,) "Fascination" will become an eminently fascinating melo-drama.

The play has been placed on the stage in a very efficient manner, and is presented with appropriate scenery and costumes. For a first performance the artists were wonderfully perfect. The cast was as strong as this establishment can afford. Mr. BURROW—in a part for which he is entirely unfitted—played with commendable zeal and accomplished more than any other member of his company could have done. Mr. FINDER was excellent, albeit somewhat demonstrative. Mrs. BARROW as *Beatrice* was at times admirable and at times the reverse. The noticeable defect in this lady's elocution is a tendency to sudden gusts of power, which have about as much to do with sentiment as shouting has with music. Nature has gifted Mrs. BARROW with much voice, and she has made the prodigal of it. Sudden transitions, accompanied with extreme voluminousness, are purely mechanical efforts, and are unwelcome from a lady so accomplished and refined as Mrs. BARROW. Miss GRACE THOMPSON (who is new to us) gave a faint but delightful sketch of the pathetic *Madeline*. This lady naturally commends to speak like a human being! The first was so unexpected that we are sure she made many friends in the house, among whom we take the liberty of enrolling ourselves.

There is some incidental music, composed by one of the collaborateurs, (Mr. WARN,) quite popular in its character and neat in its composition.

At the end of the piece Mr. BURROW announced it for repetition, published the names of the authors, and left the audience to dismiss their appearance.

Medical Items.

The *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* says that there has not been any lack of dissecting material in that city this Winter. In New-York it was an abundant that at one of the colleges where it was furnished free for years to students, it was so badly wasted that last Winter and this Winter a charge is made again, though merely a nominal one.

It is believed, after much observation, that persons who live in the close parts of cities become nearsighted very generally. This is a good argument for living over in Jersey or in Brooklyn, somewhere, that one may stretch his eye-sight at times, rest his vision on far-off objects that are not clouds, draw in ideas from distances to dilute the perpetually-recurring vision of red bricks and parallel lines of mortar, of street mud and begging children.

EZELL'S *Gazette* for January approves the suggestion that the bodies of suicides be given over to the doctors for dissection—a remedy for the increasing mania for self-destruction. But the thing would be the fate of the colleges. Imagine some morally insane clergyman who in a fit of the blues steps down the well-hole of a store and so dies before his time. As soon as the mourning friends have looked their last, the coffin is rattled off to the University, and according to the law that Dr. EZELL hopes for, is formally consigned to the dissecting table. It will scarcely be a consolation to his distressed parishioners to remember that while they wear crape the eager scalpels are trimming the thin fat off his muscles, and a demonstrator, over his cadaver, expounding to a crowd of students in long black aprons, how the bowels are tucked so snugly into the abdomen, and what keeps them in trim. Would there ever be a prettier invitation to the mob to level the house and put the inmates to flight than this? The doctors would hardly like to have it known that Hon. Mr. Spongem's body was lying on the table of his private office, even though the honorable gentleman preferred laudanum to waiting for a surfeit to carry him off. The thing is not feasible.

Broadway Holloed!

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Jan. 1, 1857—P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A fine opportunity was afforded on New-Year's day to contrast the difference in the travel in Broadway, between passenger travel simply, and passenger travel and trade-travel combined. The street was as full as usual with omnibuses; but the number of carriages, gigs and light wagons was greater than common, owing to the visiting. The carts, heavy wagons, &c., engaged in trade, were *non est*—owing to the suspension of all business on that day. The consequence was there was "ample verge and room enough" for the passenger-travel upon the Broadway Russ pavement. There were no jams, collisions, "plug muzzes," and hence, no swearing nor quarreling, and no occasion for the police officers and whips. The inference from all this is, not that other avenues are wanting for diverting the passenger travel from Broadway, but that it is to be "relieved" by opening side streets for the accommodation of the carts and heavy wagons which, with one accord, when bound up town, rush, (alike from the East River side and the North River side,) when below the Park, to avail themselves of the superior advantages of the smooth Russ pavement over the rough and difficult cobble pavement of the narrow streets. Q. E. D.

Departure of Charles B. Huntington for Sing Sing.

Deputy Sheriff INGLIS left, yesterday afternoon, for Sing Sing, having in custody HUNTINGDON, the forger. Several of his friends were at the Tombs and shook hands with him as he came into the passage, and bade him good bye. He was elegantly dressed, and seemed to have but little concern about his situation. He was conveyed in a carriage with the Sheriff *to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Since his conviction* and sentence he has been visited by his wife, who still clings to him with all the devotion of a wife's love.

The rumor to the effect that the District-Attorney had entered *nolle prosequis* in the remaining cases pending against HUNTINGDON, is untrue. No action whatever has been taken on them, and it is probable that there will be none taken for several months.

☞ A "Hansom Cab" was visible among the turn-outs in Broadway on New-Year's Day. The "Hansom" is a sort of double-wheeled barrow, whereof the body hangs very low; the driver sits perched behind, and a single horse takes it easy, in front. It is a London institution, but might well be naturalized.

Arrival of Mormons.

The Liverpool [illegible] Chronicle, [illegible] of [illegible] with a load of [illegible] Mormons, [illegible] had a very comfortable voyage. The Captain left Liverpool on the 19th of November, and had a very [illegible] until the 29th, when they encountered [illegible] which [illegible] very much damaged the vessel, and carried away [illegible] The Captain [illegible] Thus [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] from London, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Among them were twenty-two Mormon elders. A man named JOHN WILLIAMS held the rank of Chief Elder, and officiated as presiding commander and guide of the party, whom he [illegible] as a father.

Subscriptions among them regularly circulated every other day during the voyage, unless prevented by [illegible] Most of the party proceeded direct to St. Louis, whence they go in the Spring to Salt Lake. The chief [illegible] seem to be intelligent, and physical [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LECTURES.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The members of this society are requested to meet at their hall, No. 824 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Mr. WM. VAN NOSTRAND, to be interred on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 6.

CHRISTOPHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

is the only kind recommended by physicians, and is warranted to last 10 years. Sold by all dealers. Manufactory and warerooms, 550 Broadway, opposite Prince-st.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for sale at the Depository, No. 762 Broadway, corner of Astor-pl.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Academy and Day School, No. 45 East 34th st., near Madison Ave.

MME. BENEDICTUS BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Jan. 2, at 21 West 21st-st., two doors from 6th-av.

COMMERCIAL.

BUSINESS CARDS AND CIRCULARS, STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING CHEAP. PRINTING for the profession. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Samples sent. Also, Agents for the celebrated PATENT COPYING INK. CHARLES P. ROGERS, 104 Nassau-st., cor. of Spruce-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COFFEE-BOILER TYPE. STUYVESANT HALL, 26 Ann-st., New-York. Near Nassau-st.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, with neatness and despatch. Send for specimens. POWER & ANDERSON, 37 Gold-st.

F. E. DEVO'S FROST'S AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 349 BROADWAY.

Cheap Advertising. NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859. Newspaper Advertising Agency, WELLS & CO.

Foreign Advertising. Advertisements inserted in all the principal papers in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at the lowest rates, by PALMER & CO., Advertising Agents, 17 Wall-st., New-York.

CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now manufacturing a superior article of confectionery, which he will sell at wholesale prices. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. Orders solicited. Store No. 20 Broadway, Brooklyn. JOHN DALY.

INSTRUCTION.

TO LADIES.—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTfully informs the ladies of New-York and vicinity that he intends to open a class for instruction in the art of DANCING, at his Academy, 574 Broadway, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, commencing at 10 o'clock. Private lessons given at any hour to suit the convenience of pupils. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had at the Academy. PROF. E. SCHUSTER, No. 782 Broadway.

$10 KOCH-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, &c., taught privately every day and evening, at No. 2 PINE-ST., 2d floor, New-York, and No. 264 Bowery, 3d floor, Brooklyn. Ladies' and gentlemen's classes, at their residences, Private lessons, Specimens of writing sent by mail. Circulars at the rooms. Terms cash. Established 1840.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, &c., taught privately and in classes, at No. 2 PINE-ST., 2d floor, New-York, and No. 264 Bowery, Brooklyn. Ladies' and gentlemen's classes. Private lessons at residences or at rooms. Specimens of writing sent by mail. Circulars at the rooms. Terms cash. Established 1840.

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WARNER INSTITUTE—WARNER, OF Union Square, 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., Day and Evening School for Young Ladies and Children. Pupils received at any time. Circulars at the Institute.

WAVERLY COURT, No. 4.—C. L. KORTRIGHT, A. M., Principal. This School will commence its Winter Session on Monday, Nov. 17, 1858. Circulars with full information may be had at the Office of the School, or at the residence of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 68 Jay-st., New-York.

WARNER INSTITUTE—WARNER, OF PHILLIPS, BARNUM & CO.'S Union Square, Classical and Commercial School for Young Ladies and Children. Pupils received at any time. Circulars at the Institute.

WEST-FARMS SCHOOL.—Boarding and Day School for Boys, Westchester Co., N. Y. 4 miles east of 3d Avenue Depot, Harlem. Circulars at 619 Broadway, or at the School. C. W. CASWELL, Principal.

LECTURES.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE NUMber of persons, the Lecture announced for THIS EVENING, at the Academy of Music, will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Three years' residence in Japan." Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE NUMber of persons, the Lecture announced for THIS EVENING, at the Academy of Music, will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Three years' residence in Japan." Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rector will preach in the new church, corner of Clinton and Pierrepont sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Pews free.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The Rector will preach in the church, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Pews free.

PERSONAL.

LOST.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING lost the memorandum of the number of the Express Wagon which he left in front of the store of ROBERT FADE, 4th-st., near Broadway, on Saturday, December 25, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., hereby offers a reward of $20 to the person who will return the same to him at the store of ROBERT FADE, 4th-st., near Broadway.

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LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the return of a BLUE MORNING COAT, lost on the 25th inst., between Westchester County, N. Y., and the city. Any person knowing of the same will please leave word at 8 JOHN-ST., Room No. 2.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, 23d INST., A Gentleman's Gold Watch, between Broadway and Bleecker-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 1 Bleecker-st

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FURNITURE.

DANCING.

BALLS.

FURS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSES TO LET.

FARMS FOR SALE.

STEAM POWER.

LADIES' PLAYING CARDS.

GENTLEMEN'S PLAYING CARDS.

DOCTOR WATSON'S PULMONARIA.

CHEMICAL AND COMMERCIAL LABORATORY.

CHAMPAGNES.

DR. LAMONT'S FAMOUS LONDON

DR. WATSON'S NEW YORK

CLARET.

CAUTION—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON

DR. MAGNUS'S LIQUID COMPANY

DEATH OF YOUTH.

CHEMICAL FOOD COMPANY.

DR. WATSON'S NEW YORK

CLARET.

CAUTION—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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DEATH OF YOUTH.

CHEMICAL FOOD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 15 NEW-ST., New-York, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 15 New-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Board of Directors elected for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until after the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
HENRY K. BOGERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 61 William-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Board of Directors elected for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until after the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM BRIDGE, MORRISANIA AND FORDHAM GAS COMPANY,
No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE, New-York, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 49 Exchange Place, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Board of Directors elected for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until after the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
JAMES B. ARES, Jr. Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—ALEXANDER E. MCCHESNEY, Plaintiff, against CHARLES A. MCCHESNEY, Defendant.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1866, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., the following-described property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of the above-named defendant, Charles A. McChesney, in and to the following-described property, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-st., distant one hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth-av. one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with Fifty-ninth-st. twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Fifth-av. one hundred feet to Fifty-ninth-st.; thence easterly along Fifty-ninth-st. twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, December 19, 1866.

ALEXANDER E. MCCHESNEY, Plaintiff.
JAMES B. ARES, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 49 Exchange Place, New-York City

By the arrival of schooner Nancy J. Burgess at this port from Kingston, Jamaica, we have advices to the 10th December. Hoping to obtain some clue to the escape of the subject of some of the Spaniards' passengers, which had reached us via Havana, our Reporter boarded the schooner, and made inquiry on the subject. The N. J. Burgess reached Kingston on the 23d November, over twenty days after the pas-sengers are reported to have been rescued by the Portland, upon learned to that port. The officers report having seen, on the 19th inst., lat. 29° 30', lon. 780 30', spoke the schooner George Mowll, from Baltimore for New-York, with loss of rigging and bowsprit—blowing at the time a heavy gale from N. W. On the 20th inst., saw a schooner E. S. E. of the Capes, distant 100 miles, with bottom up, and appeared not to be long in that situation. On the 20th inst., 30 miles E. S. E. of Cape May, passed a sunken schooner loaded with naval stores, masts standing, but could not recognise her name.

The brig Ontonagon, from Canton, reports having seen, on the 20th inst., a ship ashore at Sandy Hook, saw the steam frigate Roanoke at Norfolk, Va., also a steamer ashore on Hatteras, her sails furled in good order. It was impossible to learn why she could not be boarded.

The ships Ontonagon and Henry Clay, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, with over 600 passengers.

Part of the cargo of British ship John Gibson, abandoned at sea, numbering 1,000 bales cotton, and valued at $97,500, was insured in three offices in this city.

The steamboat accidents in 1856 were as follows: Accidents, 29; killed, 258; wounded, 121.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Edmund Walker, Esq., dated Dungaroo Bay, [illegible]:

"In the old of a steamer, we received from the ship Victoria, up to this evening, 470 packages dry goods, 14 casks hardware, 200 boxes tin plates, and 300 pigs lead; and, should the weather continue fine for a few days longer, to have the whole of the cargo on board. The British ship Victoria will be ready to take her cargo for Liverpool, and we fully expect to get a steamer to-morrow, which will by agreed service to us. The steamer we have here is full of goods; a considerable portion of which will have to be transhipped before she leaves for Liverpool. The ship is stripped to her lower rigging, nothing but lower masts standing. She appears to be in a very bad state, and is very much hogged."

LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND LINE OF STEAMERS.

The State of Maine newspaper announces the establishment of the Liverpool and Portland line of steamers—touching at St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax. Information was received by the last arrival from Europe to the effect that plans have been matured and arrangements made for the maintenance of the line, commencing on March 7, with the Circassian, a screw propeller of 2,200 tons, having engines of 300 horse power. She will be followed four weeks later by the Khersonese. The trips will be monthly.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Intercourse on Quarantine.

The Hudson County (N. J.) people are getting excited about Quarantine. They see clearly enough that if Quarantine were in Sandy Hook it would be many miles further removed from the habitations of human People than where it is now. Staten Island and being of the nature of Chinese walls. At a meeting lately held at Prentice's Hotel, among other resolutions they adopted the following:

Resolved, That New-Jersey is deeply interested in preserving the public health and especially that of this peninsula, there being about 42,000 inhabitants now residing in the County of Hudson; in the County of Essex more than 90,000, and in Passaic County about 25,000, making in the aggregate 160,000 inhabitants in New-Jersey, suburban to New-York, and dangerously near the present quarantine while within a circuit of much less than twenty miles of the present location, is a population of 1,007,000 inhabitants, as shown by the census of 1850.

Resolved, That we feel it to be our duty as citizens of New-Jersey to do all that we can to prevent the calamity of an annual epidemic, and we are convinced that the removal of the quarantine to Sandy Hook will best secure to New-Jersey and New-York this object.

Coroner's Inquests.

HEAVY FROM A FALL.

An inquest was held by Coroner Perry, at No. 248 West Thirty-fifth-street, upon the body of a woman named Dorothea Lavrel, who came to her death by concussion of the brain from a fall accidentally received on the evening of Dec. 30. Deceased was a native of New-York, and aged 50 years.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

A woman named Margarite McDermott was found dead yesterday morning at her residence, No. 71 Worth-street. She was in a sitting posture in the middle of the room, with her head resting on the chair. Marks of violence were found upon her person. Her husband, Patrick, an Irish laborer, was taken in custody yesterday by Sergeant Hoffman, but it was shown at the Coroner's inquest that deceased came to her death from intemperance, and the jury so found. The appearance of violence found upon her were the result of a beating from her husband some days since, but very much of a surface nature. The accused was thereupon released from arrest.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of Frances McLaren, a child three years old, who died from burns accidentally received on the 21st ult., while left unattended in a room at the house of its parents No. 128 West Forty-seventh-street.

Maria L. Scott, a child of 2 years and 4 months, died on Thursday at the residence of her parents, No. 206 East Twelfth-street, from burns received a few days before by her clothes catching fire from a grate.

FATAL RESULT.

Benjamin Brooks, who was injured on the 12th ult., by the caving in of a bank of earth at the new Railroad Depôt in Sixty-first-street, died on Thursday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body.

Admitted to the New-York Hospital.

The following are admitted to the New-York Hospital on Thursday:

Ann Davis fell from a second-story window of No. 16 Willow-street, very badly injured.

Thomas McMahon, stabbed in the thigh during a fight at No. 150 Mulberry-street; severe wound.

Michael Fitzgerald, by cut with a bottle, thrown at him during a fight at No. 5 Shoemaker-street.

Henry Ryder, head cut open with a candlestick, while fighting with another woman, at No. 36 Mulberry-street.

Alexander McCleary, fracture of leg by falling into the hold of a vessel at Greenport.

Martin Lynch, head cut with a tumbler thrown at him by a man with whom he was fighting at a grocery in Cherry-street.

Edward Johnson, severely cut during a fight at No. 47 Ann-street.

How to Rise in the World.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, persevering, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves."

Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the readiest means of rising in the world. Hon. Horace Mann says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid to Christianity. Whoever disbelieves true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man would have a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology." Practical instructions, with written descriptions of character, given daily at Fowlers and Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A Retired Clergyman, restored to health, in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to inform humane the means of cure; will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. John T. Mitchell, 24 St. Peter-street, Albany, N. Y.

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 276 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Great Fire in Stone Street.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours. These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents. F. C. Herring & Co.,

Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment and Pills are highly recommended for the cure of Erysipelas. They act in unison upon the system, cleansing and purifying the blood, and never fail to cure any skin disease, however desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 50c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

The Amusements for To-night.—None can excel the great New-Year's night programme given at Purdy's National Theatre, and which is to be repeated this evening, commencing with the "Orange Girl of Venice," the gorgeous new pantomime of "Pianchi and her Lively Fairies" will follow, and the whole concludes with the famous drama of "Ireland as It Is."

[Advertisement.]

A Card.

☞ Dr. Hunter begs to intimate that he has returned from Europe, and will be at home, (No. 620 Broadway,) for consultation in Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, during the usual hours, daily.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Housekeepers, if you want to have biscuit and cake that is beautifully light, and suitable for the most delicate stomach, ask your grocer for James Pyle's Dietetic Saleratus. Depôt No. 114 Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

Cinderella at Barnum's Museum.—This very superior, truly magnificent, and really popular Fairy Spectacle, attracting such crowds of people to Barnum's Museum, will be repeated this afternoon as well as this evening, in brilliant style.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New-Year's calls continue to be made by citizens and strangers, at the Free Phrenological Rooms of Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway. Charts with full written descriptions of character given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

Father Mathew.—A portrait and biography of this temperance apostle, given in this week's *Life Illustrated*. Price 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen. Wholesale at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Bald Heads, Attention.—You can raise a most luxuriant crop of hair by the simple use of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, which is for sale by all druggists, and at No. 313 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 370 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

28—2t.

LONG ISLAND.

The Long Island Railroad still under the Snow.

The Long Island Railroad track was snowed under when our first snow storm came, and has not yet reappeared in all its length. The trains got as far as Cutchogue—some eight miles this side of Greenport on New-Year's Day, and hopes were very strong that the remainder of the way would be opened by to-day. The snow fell quite deep, but that was not the worst of it. Snow has a trick of blowing badly on the East end; and as the Island surface is almost a dead level, wherever there is a cut for the road it drifts in. There is but a single track and consequently where there is a bit of a hill to cut through it is something of a job to get the snow out. What remains to be dug out now must come out by the shovelful—snowplows make about as much impression on it as they would butting against the City Hall.

Meanwhile the suggestion that the good people of Greenport ought to lay in a stock of carrier pigeons to communicate the state of their affairs when they became desperate, is entirely unnecessary. For, jolly as the snow banks are on the track it must be remembered that there is not a rod of sleighing there, and the old post road is in excellent condition. They say that around Greenport as Dr. Kane affirmed of the North Pole, there is an open sea heaving.

Mayor Halls Gift House.

At a meeting at the Parker Institute on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, of last year, as we have already published, of citizens of Brooklyn, pursuant to the invitation of the Committee appointed in relation to the presentation of a suitable testimonial to Hon. George Hall, Mayor, and to John R. Carriere, Esq., for their services during the season of the yellow fever, Caleb Barstow, Esq., was, on motion of Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, called to the Chair, and H. C. Cady, Esq., on motion of Mr. A. W. Benson, was appointed Secretary. Mr. Low made a speech which was just long enough to enable us during its delivery to copy off the following names of persons who constituted the Committee:

A. A. Low,	Caleb Barstow,	C. P. Smith,
Howard C. Cady,	Hoba Webster,	Wm. C. Richards,
Alex. M. White,	J. A. Green,	W. E. Harriman,
R. J. Thorne,	Alanson Trask,	A. W. Benson.

Mayor Hall replied in such terms as a Mayor should when a handsome house is presented to him. The abstract of title was then handed over. Compliments passed between Mr. Low and Mr. Carriere, too, during which plate was presented to the latter. These sober affairs are creditable to all concerned. Brooklyn has been singularly happy in her fathers of late.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Year's Day.

The day passed off, in Jersey City, without any remarkable event. The weather being pleasant, there were as many or more than the usual number of calls made. In the absence of slaughter, the city was not as gay, nor the day as exciting, as last year. Only two arrests were made, and those were for drunkenness. The Sunday law was suspended, and the day watched like a Sabbath.

In Hoboken New-Year's Day was observed about the same as in Jersey City, and passed off quietly. There were no arrests.

A Burns' Club and Festival.—The admirers, in Jersey City and vicinity, of Robert Burns, the poet, are about forming a Club, in honor of his name. A meeting for this purpose will be held at the Atlantic Hotel of J. B. Ham, in Hudson-street, on Monday evening, to form such a Club, and their first Festival Supper will take place at the same house, on Monday evening, the 26th instant.

☞ On New-Year's morning, at 10 o'clock, a surprise party, consisting of about fifteen of those employed upon the Jersey City Ferry, proceeded to the residence of their Superintendent, Capt. Woolsey, carrying with them a service of silver plate, consisting of a pitcher, two goblets and a salver, to be presented to him.

MARRIED.

Hamilton—Bergman.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 29, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Rev. James Millett, John P. Hamilton, Esq., M. D., of Woodstock, Ill., to Miss Fidelia Maria Bergman, of the same place.

Feary—Sims.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, by Justice Dayton, Mr. George H. Feary, of Clarendon, Columbia Co., N. Y., to Miss Mary Augusta Sims, of this City.

Hall—Ingham.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 2, at No. 120 Madison-st., by Rev. Chas J. Jones, Pastor of the Mariners' Church, Mr. Wm. C. Hall, of Durham, Conn., to Miss Jane F. Ingham, of Orange, Conn.

Hayward—Davenport.—

Alesio—Dreyfus.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Ensworth W. Alesio to Cornelia, only daughter of the late Henry F. Delaven, all of this City.

Trost—Guyer.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at the Parsonage, No. 178 Duane-st., by Rev. T. H. Ring, Mr. Joseph W. Trost to Miss Ralona B. Guyer, all of Westport, Conn.

Bailey—Bunce.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. R. L. Janes, Mr. Horace H. Bailey to Miss Adaline Bunce, eldest daughter of Mr. S. N. Bunce, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Batavia, Springfield and Boston papers please copy.

Oakley—Parker.—At Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. R. D. Bryan, Mr. Thomas Oakley, of East Chester, to Miss Mary Ann Parker.

Williams—Edwards.—At Amityville, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 1, by Rev. E. Pierce, N. P. Williams to Miss Sarah Frances Edwards.

Judd—Willard.—At Athens, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 25, by Rev. W. D. Buckelew, Mr. Darius Judd of Troy, to Miss Mary Willard, of the former place.

Evarts—Tolley.—At Athens, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. W. D. Buckelew, Capt. Darius H. Evarts to Isabella G., only daughter of John S. Tolley, Esq., all of Athens.

DIED.

Welsh.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 2, Alexander, son of Arthur G. Welsh, of Bergen, N. J., and son-in-law of Alexander Welsh, of New-York, aged 31 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The remains will be conveyed from his late residence, No. 125 East 31st-st., at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, to the Dutch Reformed Church, Hudson, N. J., where the funeral service will be held.

Folger.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, Frances Hanford, wife of Reuben W. Folger.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 9 Bond-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment, on Monday morning.

Strang.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 2, Adeh Louisa, infant daughter of James G. and Jane T. Strang, aged 1 year, 10 months and 18 days.

Fitch.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, Ebenezer Fitch, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his son, C. Fitch, No. 118 West 13th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Ridgway.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, Julia C., wife of Joseph Ridgway, late of St. Thomas, W. I., and daughter of James Van Brakle, deceased, aged 40 years.

Funeral on Sunday, 4th inst., from No. 160 West 17th-st., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Eells.—At Harlem, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, Susan Antoinette, wife of Marcellus Eells, and daughter of the late John Randell, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of 116th-st. and Avenue A., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Jemmain.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 2, Sylvanus P. Jemmain, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place. His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, Chas. L. Franklin, are invited to attend.

Carpenter.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 1, Grace Darling, daughter of Robert (deceased) and Susan Carpenter, aged 6 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends, and the families of her uncles, Charles S. and Frederick D. Tappen, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Chas. R. Tappen, No. 45 3d, near South 9th-st.

Stewart.—In Williamsburg, Catharine, wife of J. W. Stewart, M. D.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 3, from her late residence, No. 127 South 6th-st.

Fraser.—In Jersey City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 1, William Henry, son of Wm. H. and Sarah J. Fraser, aged 11 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of his parents, and of his grandfather, Thomas Norris, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 183 Montgomery-st., without further invitation.

Delano.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 2, of scarlet fever, James, youngest son of the late Dr. Jesse Delano, aged 5 years and one month.

Funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 4th inst., at the residence of his mother, 16 Lombardy-st.

Welsh.—On Friday, Jan. 2, of inflammation of the lungs, Alexander F., eldest son of Margaret and Archer Gifford Welsh, in the 23d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Hudson City, N. J., his native place, for interment. The friends of the deceased, the friends of his father's family, and those of the family of his father-in-law, Alexander Welsh, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 125 31st-st., on Sunday, 4th inst. Notice of the time will appear in the *Herald* and other Sunday papers.

Ryer.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, Jan. 1, Mary, relict of the late Wm. Ryer, Sr., in the 86th year of her age.

The friends and relatives, also her sons, William and Lewis Ryer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, William Stevens, No. 197 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J., without further invitation.

Lorillard.—On Friday, Jan. 2, Eliza Ann, widow of Jacob Lorillard, late of Westchester, in the 46th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

Varick.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sunday evening, Dec. 28, Margaret E. Varick, wife of Abraham T. Varick, and daughter of the late John L. Bronk, of Coxsackie, aged 29 years, 11 months and 28 days.

Chiles.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Hon. Francis Child, in the 64th year of his age.

Butcher.—At Georgetown, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, John H. Butcher, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 161 West 13th-st.

Coles.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., on Friday morning, Jan. 2, of consumption, James Coles, Jr., in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, James Coles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday next, from the corner of 12th-av. and 1st-st., Mount Vernon.

☞ The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Thomas H. Eighmie, this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 89 Pitt-st., New-York.

Hayward.—At Funchal, Island of Madeira, on Friday, Dec. 5, Nathaniel Hayward, Esq., in the 63d year of his age.

Wright.—At Nevada, Cal., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mr. W. W. Wright, Sheriff of that County. The California papers contain the following notice of the event:

From the Nevada Democrat.

While engaged in working off the last issue of our paper we were called upon to pause, briefly to record the calamity which had just transpired in the death of the Sheriff of this County and one of his deputies. The circumstances have already been given to the world with sufficient accuracy, and have filled the community with a sadness which the kindest pen cannot depict when they fallen in the discharge of official duties. Just at the hour of the occurrence, upon the eve of the Presidential election, while an immense procession of our political friends were passing through our streets with exultation upon their lips, the fearful news was told, and flew from mouth to mouth, filling and saddening all who heard it. Upon reaching the stand, with a common impulse every man threw his torch into the street, and the gentleman who was to have addressed the assemblage, with a prayer dedicatory moved forward, and after announcing the sad event, proposed an adjournment, which met with a quiet response from every heart.

We had known W. W. Wright during the time he held the office of Sheriff, and in all places and at all times we found in him a courteous gentleman, whose kind and generous nature won for him in return the kind regards of men of all parties and conditions. In his life he had earned for himself a wide circle of friends, and has been followed by universal sympathy to the grave.

From the last Evening Post.

At a meeting of the running members of the Greenwich and California Mining and Trading Company, held at the office of Dr. Lucius Hubbard, San Francisco, Nov. 5, 1856, William G. Wood, President, of the Company, took the chair, and Wm. B. Mayson, Jr., acted as Secretary. On motion of Mr. Hubbard, after appropriate and feeling remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have met to express our sorrow for the untimely fate of William Wright late Sheriff of Mariposa County, who was a member of our Company, and a General in our ranks; and

Whereas, by a long intimacy with the deceased, and a full appreciation of his native good qualities of heart and mind, in addition, whose death, while in the discharge of his duty, we have just learned, and also to offer our condolences to his bereaved family, with whom we deeply sympathize; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a generous and invaluable friend, the community an estimable citizen, loved and respected by all who knew him as an honest man, the noblest work of God; and his family a husband, father and protector. Peace to his ashes. We entrust the boys and girls that beyond the dark valley and shadow of death there is another life, a blessed immortality, of which he will be a member.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to the family of our lamented friend, offering them our sympathies in this hour of great affliction.

WM. G. WOOD, President.

Wm. B. Mayson, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Monday and Tuesday Last.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 2.

$6,000 Erie Bonds	84½	100 Hud. R. R.	97
5,000 Missouri State 6s	90	100 do.	96
$10 cert. bid	92	100 do.	96
1,000 City 6s, 1860	93½	200 do.	97
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, in 63	93	200 do.	97
3,000 W. S. R. 7s	100	200 do.	97
5,000 Hud. R. R. Con. 6s	93½	2 Illinois Cent. R. R.	124
20,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	87½	50 do.	125
2,000 111. Fr. Bds.	87	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	95
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	73½	100 do.	97½
10 Cent. Bk.	93	200 do.	97½
225 Cum. Coal Co.	4	200 do.	98
100 Penn. Coal Co.	109	100 do.	98
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	118	100 do.	97½
40 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94½	9 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	97½
200 do.	94	22 do.	98
100 do.	94½	600 Galena & Chic. R.	118
200 do.	94½	100 do.	94½
200 do.	94½	100 Chic. & Tol. R. R.	94½
50 do.	94½	100 do.	75½
100 do.	94½	100 do.	75½
100 Erie Railroad	89½	200 do.	75½
13 do.	89½	200 do.	75½
200 do.	89½	100 do.	75½
100 do.	89½	5 La Cr. & A. M. R.	74½
100 do.	89½	15 do.	74½
100 do.	89½	170 do.	74
100 do.	89½	150 Hud. Riv. R. R.	80½
100 do.	89½	20 do.	80½
200 do.	89½	200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	93½
100 do.	89½	5 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	94½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Miss. 6s, 8s, ex Int	87	20 Del. & H. C. Co.	118
500 Louisiana 6s, 6s	93½	800 Erie Railroad	89½
2,000 Ohio 6s '70	102½	50 do.	89½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	87½	200 do.	89½
3,000 do.	87½	300 do.	89
20 Niag. Trans. Co.	9	100 do.	89½
100 Cum. Coal Co.	4	200 do.	89½
177 N.Y. Cen. Railroad	95½	200 do.	89½
200 do.	95½	50 do.	89½
100 do.	95½	50 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	75½
100 do.	95½	100 do.	75½
250 Reading Railroad	87½	500 do.	76
200 do.	87½	100 do.	75½
200 do.	87½	10 Pan. R. R.	98½
1650 do.	87½	50 do.	98½
900 do.	87½		

Friday, Jan. 2—P. M.

As usual on the 2d January, the attention of Wall-Street was much absorbed in the collection *and disbursements of the numerous half-yearly* dividends. The amount falling due was rather heavier than last year, and the principal of several loans paid off was also about equal to January, 1855. General financial affairs were much interfered with by this cause, and the Foreign Exchanges, notwithstanding the departure of the *Baltic* for Liverpool to-morrow, much neglected. And so with the Stock Exchange at the early session of the Brokers. The dealings were unmarked by any very decided turn, although prices were ¼@¾ ₱ cent. dearer than at the close of the old year. In the afternoon, however, the effect of the generally buoyant feeling among business circles, upon getting through the prosperous old, to enter upon the promising new year, began to tell upon the list, and 1 ₱ cent. rise was established on several of the prominent Railroads. Erie was done as high as 68 ₱ cent., Toledo 76, and Reading 86¼ buyer 30 days, and 88 ₱ cent. cash. New-York Central left off with sales at 94 ₱ cent., and Panama 98¾. Illinois Central Bonds were again done at 97½, and the new Ohio loan advanced to 106 ₱ cent.

Borrowers and lenders of Money, as a general thing, have made previous arrangements for this day, and it would be difficult to quote the exact temper of the market. Those who had money to borrow, however, found very little alteration from Wednesday, because most of the usual Street lenders were uncertain as to what would be their exact position at the close of business. To-morrow come the heavy mercantile payments of the 4th of the month, (owing to the intervention of Sunday,) and the Money Market is not likely to take shape before Monday, 5th. English Exchange was done at all rates, cash and in settlements, from 108¾ to 109, and Francs 5.28¾ to 5.21¾.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed for all accounts to-day, $639,198, against $347,224 received and transferred for all accounts. The balances in the office are reduced to $11,611,600.

The first President of the Bank of the State of New-York, Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence, retired from office to-day, and Mr. Reuben Withers, the old Cashier, was made President, and Mr. Isaac Townsend continued Vice-President. Mr. Geo. W. Dunn, the old First Teller, was elected Cashier.

The Fund Commissioners of St. Louis County paid off to-day, through the Phœnix Bank, $300,000 of the matured bonds of the County, and will also be ready at noon to-morrow to purchase $70,000 for the Sinking Fund of the Bonds not yet due. Proposals from the holders of such Bonds may be handed in at the Phœnix Bank.

Mr. C. D. Throtr, late with Messrs. Cammann & Co., has joined Messrs. Grayson & Co., Foreign Exchange Brokers, No. 16 Exchange-place.

The Terre Haute and Richmond Company, of Indiana, (known as Mr. Roar's road,) have just declared 7 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend and an extra dividend of 20 ₱ cent., in Scrip, the value of which has been added to the extension and equipment of the property.

We understand the settlements with Mr. Jacob Little have nearly all been agreed upon pursuant to his last proposition of 25 ₱ cent., cash, and the remainder at 6, 12 and 18 months.

We repeat, according to promise, the list of dividend payments for 1st January, with some corrections from our first edition of Thursday. The payments to-day went on as rapidly as practicable, but were not near through with at the close of Bank hours. The offices of the Sub-Treasurer of the United States, the Ohio Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bank of the Republic, and other dividend agencies, were crowded through the early part of the day, and, indeed, up to near 3 o'clock, when the Banks shut.

By Assistant Treasurer of U. S.—No 25 Wall-street.

On Public Debt of United States registered at New-York.

By Ohio Trust Company—No. 25 William-street.

Principal of Ohio Loan '56.	Iron Railroad Bonds.
On Public Debt of Ohio.	Little Miami.
City of Wheeling.	Cleveland & Pittsburg.
Town of Elyria, Ohio.	Hillsboro' & Cincinnati.
Dayton City.	Indianapolis & Cincinnati.
Cincinnati Gas Co.	Belmont County, Ohio.
Salem Township, Ohio.	Jackson County, Ohio.
Sunday Township, Ohio.	Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Jefferson Township, Ohio.	Monroe Township, Ohio.
Xenia Township, Ohio.	German Township, Ohio.
Newark Township, Ohio.	Silver Creek Township, O.
Coshocton County, Ohio.	Tuscarawas County, Ohio.
Town of Lafayette, Ohio.	Sandusky & Newark R. R.
Town of Franklin, Ohio.	

By Merchants' Bank.

On State Debt Tennessee.	State Debt of Alabama.

Bank of Commerce.

On State Debt Missouri.	

By Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 54 Wall-Street.

Indiana Bank Fives.	Stark County, Ohio.
City of Chillicothe.	Fort Wayne Railroad.
City of Marietta.	Pittsburg City to Ohio and
Town of Hanmar.	Pennsylvania Railroad.
Ross County, Ohio.	Allen County, Ohio.
Athens County, Ohio.	Van Wert County, Ohio.
Washington County, Ohio.	Crawford County, Ohio.
Ohio and Pennsylvania R.R.	Marietta Railroad.
City Allegany to this road.	Bellefontaine and Indiana.
Richland County, Ohio.	Peru and Indianapolis.
City of Chicago.	Dayton and Michigan.
City of Covington.	Franklin County, Ohio.
Cleveland & Columbus Div.	Green County, Ohio.

By Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 63 Broadway.

State Interest California.	

By Bank of America.

Kentucky State Interest.	Bourbon County, Ky.
Cincinnati City.	Mason County, Ky.
Covington, Ky.	Boyle County, Ky.
Jeffersonville.	Madison County, Ala.
Louisville to Frankfort R.R.	Knox County, Tenn.
Maysville.	Louisville & Frankfort R. R.
Easton and Hamilton R. R.	Virginia & Tennessee R. R.
Lexington and Danville R. R.	
Winchester & Potomac R. R.	

By Bank of Republic.

State Interest Virginia.	Alexandria.
North Carolina.	Mechlenburg.
Georgia.	Rust Town and Vir. R. R.
St. Louis City.	Orange & Alexandria R. R.
Chattanooga R. R.	Manassas Gap R. R.
Alabama & Tennessee R. R.	City of Memphis N. Y. Bds.
City of Norfolk.	

By Manhattan Company.

New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cents. of 1862.

By Phœnix Bank.

County of St. Louis $300,000 principal.
County of St. Louis scrip.
Phœnix Bank Dividend, 4 ₱ cent.

By Atwood & Co., No. 3 Wall-Street.

On Bonds of La Crosse Railroad.	Pickaway County, Ohio.
On Bonds of Milwaukee and Waukesha Railroad.	Dayton City, Ohio.
Washington County, Ohio.	Portsmouth City, Ohio.
Muskingum County, Ohio.	Zanesville City, Ohio.

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